Y 16, 1882. SEMENTS.

WORLD

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Heals. E FOR rns, Cuts, Corns, its, Bites of ng Halt.

sed Davis' Carbolic and found immedi-ompletely removing Y M. WRIGHT Wright, Jewelers, ave., Detroit, Mich.

o., Detroit, Mich.; lation I obtained a Limment, as I had reeks with a lame ter a few applicasas perfectly cured. uces in my family. indispensible famiutt again, I wish bottles, and I will recommending the mers as you did to set a ready sale.

ER LAFFERTY.

Nos. 714 and 716

be furnished if ys be kept on 25 cents, 50

est Jointer and the Vork, Light Draft, lical Use are with er address

LOW CO., , MICH.

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

COHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1882.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

HARVEST TIME.

OUR common mother rests and sings, Like Ruth among her garnered sheaves;

Her lap is full of goodly things, Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

attachments are fastened to the machine

by a few bolts, and can be attached or

THE NEW CHAMPION CORD-BINDER

ments in the binding mechanism over-

come all the difficulties that have form-

NUMBER 21.

Agricultural.

VOLUME XIII.

GET READY FOR HARVEST.

It has been several years since we dimost prominently shown in the production of the first successful Cord-Binder the cast-iron employed on the two years ago. The season is at hand Champion is in the gearwhen farmers should prepare for har- wheels; and all other vesting the growing crops, and as the parts are made of selection of the necessary machinery is wrought-iron, mala matter of importance, we feel fully leable-iron, and justified in pointing out and endorsing steel, making the claims of meritorious implements of the mathis class. Many of our readers will absolutely need a Self-Binder, or a new com-Reaper or Mower; and many more who pact, might possibly get along with their old machines, will buy new ones, feeling that it is more economical to use a new and first-class machine in securing their harvest, rather than attempt this important work with an old one, that may break down any day. Successful farmers rarely wear out their implements before replacing them with others of superior style or capacity. They wisely take advantage of the ingenuity of the men who constantly seek out wonderful inventions for lessening the labor of the farmer, making harvest-time short, pleasant, and comparatively easy, and the most successful productions of this

our judgment, the Champion Reapers, Mowers and Self - Binders. The constantly growing popularity of these machines seems to defy every caprice and change of public year they after year stand the test through every variety of work; and each time when the harvest is ended and the sheaves gathered in, has the inability of the makers to supply the demand compelled them to increase their facilities of manufacture for next season's trade.

The Champion is popular; -- why? Because it is about the only machine that comes out of the harvest with a good record in every locality and in every condition of grain, grass or ground. When the season is wet, the ground soft, and the grain down in the mud, other machines will cut only on one or two sides of the field; or run over the grain, cutting only an occasional head; or mire down and clog up completely; or break to pieces under the tremendous strain of heavy straw overgrown with weeds:-but the

even stubble, without any breakage to pelled to buy every year; therefore, be that has a wide reputation; is substan- secured all of these conditions, and have the best machine in the world.

the machine or delay to the farmer. The Champion is popular, because it is the lightest-running, most durable and simplest harvesting machine made. You need not take a Champion to the blacksmith shop every year before you can use it. Take notice of how many reapers rected the attention of our readers to the Champion Reapers and Mowers, although in the meantime we have had frequent Champion rarely needs repairing, be-

NCE more the liberal year laughs out,

Once more with harvest song and shout,

O'er richer stores than gems or gold;

Is Nature's bloodless triumph told.

reminders of the merits and progress of the Champion; and this progress was

character are, in

all be bound, and leaving a nice, clean, Binder, is something you are not com- that you know will give good satisfaction; Champion you may know you have

Champion Reapers will gather up every light to handle, and economical in re- very particular what kind you do buy. tially made, by manufacturers who spear of grain, going continuously pairs. The Champion may cost a few There are a great many inferior machines have been long in the business, and around the piece, cutting clean and dollars more to buy than cast-iron ma- offered for sale, and you should, above are well known as responsible, honraking the grain into bunches that can chines; but a Reaper, or Mower, or Self- all things, be careful to buy the machine orable men; and when you buy a

SO let these altars wreathed with flowers.

And piled with fruits, awake again

Thanksgiving for the golden hou styles of the Champion Machines at work $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet and 5 feet bar. It is a complete in the fields. The Cnampions are well reaper, a complete dropper, and an exknown, and we have no space for a full cellent mower.

description of each. The manufacturers will doubtless be has all the facilities for cutting and glad to send to any farmer descriptive handling grain that can be found in a catalogues on application. A few words good reaper, and the recent improvemust suffice here. The

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CHAMPION NO. 4 COMBINED MACHINE, which our large circular cut erly been experienced. The manufac-

any time. in our opinion the strongest recommen-

shows as a Self-Raker, is first turers feel entirely sure and confident in built as a Mower, and so their new Binder, because they employ arranged that a self- the best system of binding that has been rake attachment or produced, but with all objectionable feaa dropper at- tures eradicated, with all weak points tachment can strengthened and improved, and with be added at many new and valuable appliances. But

On this page we present some fine taken off by the farmer in a few minutes.

Harvest Views," showing three different | The machine is made in two sizes, with

These dation of the Champion Binder is, that it has been devised and built by the same men who perfected the celebrated Champion Reapers and Mowers, -men who never yet made a blunder in mechanics. THE CHAMPION LIGHT MOWER is a counterpart of the Champion

> cutting four feet wide; and being stripped of everything that is necessary in a reaper, but not necessary in a mower, it is much lighter. This little mowing machine has a powerful cut, never choking in the toughest and thickest grass, starting to cut

"Combined" Mower, but smaller,

promptly without previous backing, and cutting close and clean, whether the crop is standing or lodged.

We believe the Light Champion has been for years the favorite mower of one third of all American farmers. THE CHAMPION SINGLE REAPERS

are light duaft harvesters of great capacity, and are popular wherever large crops of small grain, flax, clover seed, sowed corn, etc. etc., are raised. There are two kinds of these reapers, cutting five feet and six feet wide. They combine great strength with light weight, and are peculiarly well adapted for hilly or soft ground. They have wrought-iron main frames, forged guards, malleable shoes and boxes, and all the other features that have made the Champion machines our standard harvesters. THE NEW CHAMPION MOWER. is a front-cut machine with a 41 foot bar. It runs almost without noise, because the gearing consists of only two small bevel wheels, acting as a differential gear. This very curious and ingenious mechanism forcibly attracts attention by the steady, even, and

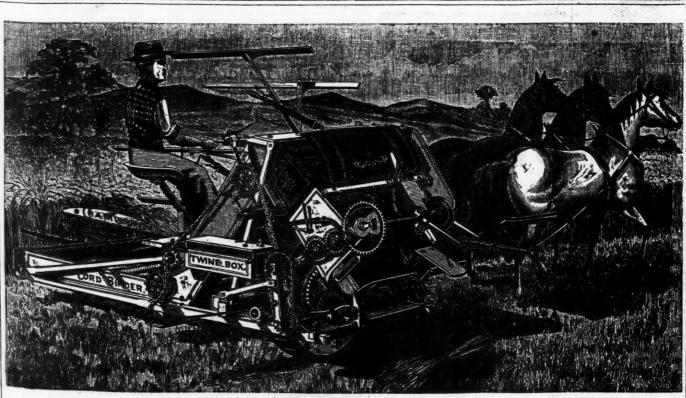
powerful movement it gives to

the knife. The device for rais-

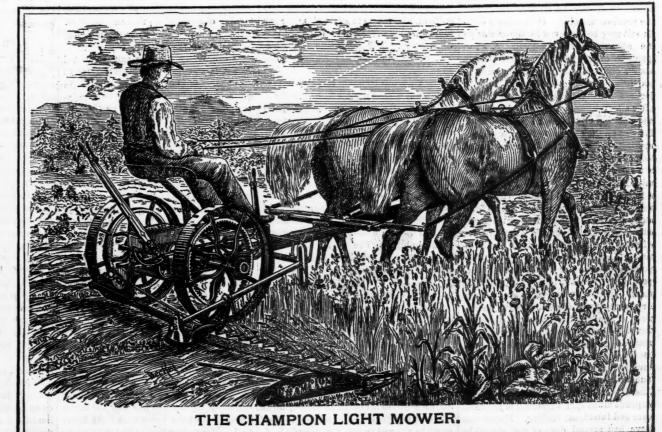
ing the cutter-bar to an up-

right position without stop-

ping the knife, and other convenient features of the machine, will be fully appreciated by practical farmers. The New Champion has been extensively used all around us for the past five years, and we have never heard anything but unqualified praise of the machine.



THE CHAMPION CORD BINDER.



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Matters. Horse

Feeding Horses.

In determining the proper feeding of a horse, the character and amount of work to be performed by the animal are important factors in the problem. It is quite probable that horses are injured as much by injudicious and excessive feeding as by any lack of provender. Many a valuable horse, which, perhaps, has been accustomed to an hour or two's drive each day at most, often standing in the stable for days in succession, and fed as though he were doing a full day's work each day, is injured by an unthinking driver, who handles the animal as though there were neither limit to his speed nor endurance. Frequently the reason assigned for such a hard drive is that the horse has been stand. ing idle for a week and needs the exercise. which is the very reason why moderate driving at the commencement should be the rule. An over-fed, under-worked horse is no match either in speed or endurance for the animal that is regularly driven every day, and fed with moderation and judgment. The same is true of the draught-horse that is not in regular use, he soon gets out of condition for the hard, laborious work so easily performed by the horse that is in harness every day.

The matter of feeding horses demands the most careful consideration. We are told that the horses of the east are fed mainly upon barley; and it is a popular idea with English offcers, who have lived in Persia and Syria, that the change of food from barley to oats often, when imported, produced blindness in Arab horses. If true that any large percentage of such horses do lose their eyesight, we should attribute it rather to the change of climate than to the change of eedf. For muscular exertion barley is not the best food for horses, since it does not contain the flesh, bone and muscle producing elements which are so prominent in oats. Englishmen feed their hunting and racing horses, and also those driven upon the road, [with a mixed ration of oats and beans, the best food for sustaining the animal under severe tests of speed and endurance. Such feed. however, is apt to heat the blood and produce costiveness, demanding the closest attention of the groom, and necessitating occasional feedings of boiled linseed or bran mash, both of which also combine muscle-producing properties to a large degree. The aim of the feeder is to keep his horses in such condition that they may be ready at all times to exhibit their highest speed or their greatest endurance. For such a desirable condition regular exercise is as necessary as regular feed, and a horse of high spirit should no more be allowed to stand in the stable during a whole day without taking a trot or a canter of a few miles than he should pass the day without his customary rations.

Food adapted to the production of bone and muscle is as important to the farm horse and the city dray horse as to the hunter, the roadster or the race-horse. The former require as good care as the latter where the best results are desired. this state it affects the milk. Several Common usage places the feeding value of Indian meal above that of oats for horses, drying and compressing into cakes; conyet corn gives less muscle than oats and little more than barley, while the heat and etc. At Berlin, a firm has been established fat producing elements in corn are greater | which mixes the refuse with bran, flour, than in barley or even in oats. The practice of providing horses with cut feed, so universal a few years ago, is less in vogue at present, long hay and whole grain being | The preparation readily dissolves in water considered the more natural food for horses. Whether the one or the other should be fed depends much upon the character of the work in which the animal is to be employed. Where the horse is not taken out of the stable until the middle of the forenoon, and thus given plenty of time for the mastication of his food, the long hay and whole grain would undoubtedly form the most desirable ration. but where the horse is fed at six o'clock in the morning and must go upon the road at seven, cut feed is certainly best. At noon the animal can be fed with oats, which are improved by crushing. At night these hard-worked horses may be fed with oats and hay, unless when very late and the animals very tired, then a supply of cut feed will permit an early completion of their supper and an earlier lying down to rest.

Long hay generally contains more or less dust, and when fed to horses frequently causes them to cough, sometimes seriously affecting their breathing. To remedy this difficulty the hay should be sprinkled with a little water an hour or so before the time of feeding, or that which is intended for morning's feed may be sprinkled the night before, while the evening feed may be slightly wet down the previous morning. Occasionally a little salt may be dissolved in the water to the advantage of the animal. A small quantity of linseed meal mixed with a horse's cut feed has a good effect, generally producing a fine, glossy coat. English jockeys, when putting up a horse for sale after a severe hunting season, add a pound and a half of oil cake to his ordinary food. It helps on the change to the new coat by making him fat. A horse in low condition changes his coat very slowly. Bran is a valuable food for occasional use when mixed with cut feed. Made into mashes it has a cooling and laxative effect, but used dry, or in excess, it is apt to form stony secretions in the bowels of the horse. Stones produced from the excessive use of bran have been taken from the intestines of horses after death weighing many pounds. When cut open these stones appear to be composed of a bard, crystalling mass, deposited in regular rings, resembling in appearance the concentric annual rings of wood. Upon analysis they are found to be composed of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, most valuable elements in the production of bone and of milk. Regarded simply in this light, it muscle when fed under proper conditions, but the cause of death when fed in too to feed to milch cows. Patrons of cheese liberal quantities. The value of the horse factories claim that they would prefer to depends much upon a bestowal of judicious | sell their cheese at one half to three-fourths care and intelligent feeding. Horses that of a cent per pound less money, if they have had several days of rest should be could be allowed to use the glucose feed. put to work gradually at first and regularly Sugar meal sells here at about \$8.50 per afterwards. Farm horses are great suf- ton, so that when cows are fed upon it enferers from irregularity in work, some- tirely it makes a very cheap food. For a from the boxes after the coopering done." glue. This, like the other, should be ap-

times standing idle in the barn for a week, then made to perform two days' work in one, with the fallacious idea that a week's enforced rest may be made the basis of days of overwork. An intelligent humanity may work wonders in improving the condition and increasing the capacity. and usefulness of the noblest animal in the service of man -American Cultivator.

The number of horses at present in the country is about 12,000,000, of which number 1,100,000 are owned in Illinois, which has the most of any state, and .032,000 in Texas. Within the past few years quite an export trade in American horses has sprung up, the animals going chiefly to England and France.

Che Farm.

OUR FRENCH LETTER.

New Machinery - Fertilizers - Brewers chine-Sanfoin, Beet and Phylloxera.

PARIS, May 6th, 1882. Efforts have been made to produce machinery, capable of extracting sugar from beet on the farm even, and by the ordinary servants. A firm in the neighborhood of Paris claims to have supplied the want; practical lessons have been given and with fair success, at their works.

FERTILIZERS. M. Marguerite draws attention to the great waste of blood, when it can render such invaluable services as a manure. A preparation of sulphate of iron, one quart to 20 of blood, will convert the latter into a cake, which when dried either by pressure or heat, will readily pulverize, and contains from 10 to 12 per cent of nitrogen. The employment of superphosphates as a complementary manure up to the present, found but little favor among tillage farmers of calcraeous soils, in the southwest of France. M. de Gasparin, the eminent chemist, has investigated the subject, and found that when the phosphate was scattered on meadow land, so as to be followed by a slight rain or heavy dew, the results were eminently satisfactory. The phosphoric acid in the superphosphate in question, was in the state of phosphate of iron; but the acid is as capable of entering into vegetation in this state as if combined with lime, iron playing an important part in the skeleton of cultivated plants. Conclusion, that in calcareous soil, superphosphates with base of iron answer well-a fact of great importance. Professor Marcker, of Saxony, recommends manures containing 168 lbs. of soluble phosphoric acid, and 66 lbs. of nitrogen per 21 acres for potatoes; for sugar beet, the same dose of acid and double the quantity of azote. Dr. Wildt, of Posen, recommends nearly the same formula. BREWERY MASH FOR COWS.

Brewery mash or refuse constitutes a valuable source of feeding for milch cows, especially when fresh; the difficulty is to keep it from becoming acid, as when in processes are employed to preserve it, as servation, when well salted, in trenches, peas, beans, etc., making the mass into paste and baking as bread; the loaves re call in taste and odor fresh rye bread.

or can be mixed with chopped food. All animals relish it, and the milk from cows fed on it is excellent.

NEW WINNOWING MACHINE

M. Roeber, a Swiss gentleman, has improved a winnowing machine for separating clover and lucern seed from dodder, and which is highly spoken of by inde pendent persons who have witnessed its working. The seed passes through a series of movable drawer screens, and is brought up into a drum after passing through a regulated current of air, which carries off the lighter seeds of the parasite. The machine can be adopted to purify other seeds. A machine has been produced in Hamburg for making "wood wool" suitable for littering purposes, and claiming superior advantages over saw dust. It converts chips of every kind of wood used in work shops into a sort of fibre or flock

SAINFOIN, BEET AND PHYLLOXERA. In the southwest of France the sainfoin s attacked with a malady caused by a fungus; applications of sulphur after the first cutting are recommended. M. Chevreul suggests a study of the changes

The prospects of the beet crop are very brilliant, and the area of land under the root is this seaon largely in excess of previous years. For the success of sugar beet, the selection of good seed has become an axiom.

effected in the composition of the soil.

The vines commence to bud and leaf, so that in a few weeks, we will be a position to determine the new progress made by the phylloxera. Vineyard proprietors struggle energetically against the malady. It is proposed to apply the 300,000 fr. voted by the government some years ago for the discovery of a perfect cure, to supplying sulphuret of carbon, etc., at a reduced price. It has been remarked that when American stocks are employed, care should be taken that their origin will coincide in point of climate with that wherein they are to be employed. The wheat crop is excellent, the only danger to be apprehended is a too rapid vegetation.

Glucose or Sugar Meal.

There is no doubt that a large quantity of glucose meal has been scattered through the country this spring, and sold to dairymen on the ground of increasing the flow seems certain that it is a profitable article

time also the animals seem to thrive upon But there is another light in which this

the cheapness of the meal as food, or from its effect upon the cows. The milk produced by these animals has got to be used, either as food in itself or for the production of butter or cheese. And on general that no wool can some hither save on principles most dairymen, if unbiased by the desire for gain, would at once proounce that an article which becomes so eign sorts and domestic here, as domestic our in a few days after leaving the factory as to taint the air and be smellable 20 to 30 rods away, must be an improper food for milch cows, and must affect their under 90c the scoured pound. So as the milk unfavorably. It is universally acknowledged that whey should not be fed to cows, on account of the effect it has upon milk, and the same principle is even more imperative in the case of glucose meal. In the use of milk for the household, although no odor can be detected when cows have been fed upon the meal, the moment the milk is poured into a cup of coffee it assumes a stringy appearance and becomes an object of suspicion. We hear of one nilkman who commenced using the meal omers. They at once began to complain,

without the knowledge of any of his cusand threatened to leave him if there was not an improvement in the milk. He stopped the use of the meal and there were no more complaints about his milk But its worse effects are seen in the cheese made from this milk. In the first place, it takes about one-third more annato to color the cheese, which at once shows the presence of an undue amount of acid. In the second place, the milk has to be heated much higher than usual, and even ther it is impossible to bring the curds to proper consistency. They reman through ut soft and salvey, and will not cure down firm and solid. A Chicago dealer lately wrote to one of his consigners in regard to his cheese as follows: "They have the appearance of being finely made but, on inserting the tryer in the cheese the plug comes out porous and gritty; and on holding them any length of time they eem to rot and get bad. There is something in the milk, in my judgment, that causes these conditions. The cows are ed on something that is sweet, or foreign to their customary feed. The cheese seem precisely like those of a certain factory which I handled last year, which rotted down in 30 days, causing a loss to me after had sold them. Some of my customers refused to pay at all. After investigation. found the cows had been fed on glucose meal) which invariably produces this kind of cheese." This is only a single example of experience which has been re peated in various parts of the country. And it shows that the use of this article is one which is liable to cause serious loss to everybody connected with it. A condens ed milk factory, located in a village only

pared from it was sent back to the factory by those who had purchased it, as wholly unfit for any kind of use. With facts like these, concerning which here can be no sort of question, before our dairymen, they must see that it would be the height of folly to commence or, if already commenced, to persist in the use either to themselves or to the factory to which they send their milk. And if it is discovered that certain patrons are feeding the meal, the factoryman himself should take the matter in hand, and insist that the practice be done away with. It is an injustice cone not only to himself but to the other patrons of his factory. Cheese this year are sold upon their merits, and not upon the reputation of the establishment where they are made. Under this system, stock which is made out of glucose milk will very soon tell its own secret and ruin the name of the factory which sends it forth. - Utica Herald.

a few miles east of here, lost several thou-

sands of dolllars last season because some

of its patrons used glucose meal as food

for their cows. The condensed milk pre-

Preparation of Cheese for Market. The Cheese Committee of the Butter Cheese and Egg Exchange of New York. has issued the following directions to

cheese-makers: "Much loss results to owners from illfitting boxes. All cheese boxes should have double rims: the box should fit the size of the cheese closely, and if the band of the box should be found to be too high, it should be evenly cut down so that the cover rests equally on the top of the cheese and the edge of the band. Cheese should never be transported in a box the band of of which is lower than the top of the cheese. When the cover rests on the top of the cheese alone and the others are piled above, the motion of cars and the heaving of steamships grind and break off the edges and make damaged and unmerchantable goods.

"In ordinary weather one scaleboard should, in all cases, be placed on top of the cheese and one at the bottom: but in warm weather there should be two scaleboards used on the top and two at the

"To the weighing and marking the weight on the boxes too much attention can not be given. It is of course taken for granted that the naked cheese will be weighed with more liberality than goldreight. The weight should then be marked on the band of the box, just beside the lap on the lower side, and not with a pencil, but in stencil figures.

"Boxes should never be marked on the covers, because, in New York, weights are generally taken of the boxes while standing in piles from six to ten boxes high, and any other method involves more labor. In all cases when marked on the covers, re-marking becomes necessary on the band, which process consumes time and runs the risk of mistakes. Even when marked on the band, some figures in pencil are made so large at the factory that when the band is cut down to a level with the surface of the cheese a portion of the figure is removed. In this way the figure 9 becomes either a 7 or a 2, and the figure 7a 1. Many other similar transformations take place, causing differences between in-

More Merino Wool Wanted. e U. S. Economist in a recent lesue, ubject must be viewed, entirely apart from wool growers of the United States;

> would thus appear that health every department of wool of merino growth is maintained abroad, while prices there make it a matter of absolute certainty competition can take place as between foris now so far below the cost of foreign. California spring free can be bought under 80c the scoured pound, and fleece costs market now remains no foreign can compete profitably with domestic. We can now see how near this country is to supply and demand. Should our growers but do a little better we should want no foreign clothing wool, and we should then stand independently of the rest of the world as regards that sort of wool. We should like very much to see that state of affairs, and we firmly expect to see it in a few

We think too much stress is now put on raising cereals and too little on wool. The coming season promises a large cro to European countries, as their winter has been a promising one. Should they have an extra large crop this country would find a poor outlet to its surplus of grain, while for wool we have a home market, in which always supply is not up to the demand, in that each year we have to import a greater or less amount of foreign descriptions. We think Americans everywhere would do well to pay more attention to wool-growing. There are vast opportunities for them in those extensive regions west of the Mississippi, where new space exists for unlimited extension of sheep husbandry. on land which costs nothing for grazing purposes, as it now lays wild and un

American Agriculture vs. English. Mr. Fowler, M. P. for Cambridge, re-

cently gave to a Chicago Tribune reporter his impressions of the agricultural resources of the West, where he has spent some time in making observations. "What has interested me most," said he, "is the matter of transportation to England, in connection with the cost of production there, and the question is whether we can continue much longer to compete with America in the raising of wheat, or even to raise it at all and make it pay. The natural protection to English production, by reason of the cost of carriage, must be -nay, is-rapidly diminishing, and I rather expect, if we were to have a good same time, you would have prices such as we have never expected." "The American farmer is producing and transporting wheat and corn so cheaply, then, that his English brother cannot compete with him?" "It is a good deal as a gentleman expressed it to me the other day, when he said: 'A man out here in Iowa is competing with the English farmer just as if he lived in Yorkshire.' That may be a strange way of putting it, but you must observe the great advantages which the American farmer has over the farmer on the other side. Iowa land, for instance, costs \$10 az acre, while in England it costs £50, £70 or £80 an acre, so that the Englishman is of sugar meal for the mere sake of a little terribly handicapped at the start, for he increase in the yield of milk. In the end has to pay interest on £50 to £70, while it will inevitably result in serious loss the Iowa man pays interest only on £2. Then, in addition to all that, the lowa man little sum of money. The sediment dehas a better soil and a better climate. In posited by the flood will do the soil more short, with these advantages in favor of good than any fertilizer that could be apour natural protection from that cause is rapidly diminishing, I have great doubts whether the cultivation of wheat will pay in England at all. I speak not so much of the present as of the future, for our crop this year has been a good one, while yours seems to have been just the other way. Your defic ency this year, as I have seen i stated, is 80.000 000 bushels-nearly as large as England's entire production in an ordinary season. But here is your vast expanse of territory developing every year. Then, again, you virtually raise wheat in this country by machinery. The extent of your wheat raising territory is simply astounding, but your population, while large in the aggregate, is spread over these vast expanses, and your real market is elsewhere-across the water, over in England, where we find a contrary state of affairs-a comparatively small wheat raising area, with millions of people to feed.

> the world with our manufactured pro-Durable Whitewash.

And I don't begrudge you your good for

tune in the least. Your prosperity is ours.

for, unless our people be cheaply fed, they

cannot afford to work for reasonable wages.

and unless we can manufacture at reason-

able cost, we can no longer hope to supply

ducts."

Every farmer has more or less outbuildings and fences that are built of rough boards, that he does not feel that he can afford to paint with lead and oil, that could be covered very cheap with white wash, and thus greatly improved in appearance, and what to most of farmers is important, made to last twice as long as if left exposed to the chances of weather.

The great drawback in common whitewash is the want of durability, it being necessary to renew it every year; but an improved preparation may be made, at a very low cost, that when properly put on will last some years and look very well. It is made as follows: for five gallons, slack six quarts of good lime in hot water; covering it up while in the process of slacking, to keep in the steam; when slacked strain through a coarse cloth; add one quart of salt, prepared by boiling in water until dissolved, and the impurities have been skimmed off: also add one pound of alum. one half pound of copperas, three-fourth of a pound of potash, four quarts of very fice sand, and coloring to suit the fancy. This preparation should be put on hot; if properly done it makes a durable paint. To make a brilliant white, to the amount of lime above mentioned, add one-fourth of a pound of burnt alum, one pound of refined sugar, three pints of rice flour, made into voiced weights and those actually taken athin paste, and one pound of dissolved

plied hot. If the lime be good it will make a very pure white that will last some years. makes the following suggestions to the It is said, with what truth we cannot vouch for, that the east end of the White House at Washington was at one time covered with this preparation. There can be but little doubt that it is economy to keep rough board fences and outbuildings covered with that no wool can some hither save on a creap paint or whitewash; it prevents wellGH WHAT YOU SELL AND BUY it also adds very much to the appearance of the home. The outlay is very triffin g indeed, except of labor, which can be done by the farmer or his boys, when other work is not driving. It is believed by many that it pays to whitewash the shingles on the roofs of buildings, as it not only assists to prevent decay but is a great safeguard against fire. - Massachusetts Ploughman.

Dairy Cows.

The Springfield Republican says that good feeding as well as good breeding lies at the foundation of the dairy interest, and

rearing of dairy stock is not to interfere

with their delicate organization by the food furnished in early life even. The system of a heifer calf can be so injured by food, as to disorganize her glandular system exactly as the system of a cow can be forced into diseased action by excessive or inflammatory food. A fat calf seldom makes s good cow. A cow that carries a superabundance of fat seldom makes a good milker, and the wholesale statement so often made that what produces fat will produce milk and vice versa is shown to be wholly unfounded by a comparison of the effects of rowen bay, brewers' grains, fine feed and green food, with corn mesl and oil-cake. It is useless, moreover, to force a cow to early maturity. A dairy cow never reaches perfection until she has become fully developed, and this must be done deliberately and with a view to endurance rather than precocity. Her peculiar powers mature slowly and depend very much on the strength of her constitution. In estab ishing a dairy herd, therefore, early maturity with its accompanying evils is to be avoided, nor should the young animal be so fed as to develop the bony structure, or the fat-producing organs at the expense of the muscular system, and of that delicate organization engaged in the production of milk. In rearing animalis for the dairy, care should be taken that the young are not so fed as to develop a tendency to great size either in frame or in adipose tissue. I would not advocate a deficiency of food for young dairy stock. I would argue against an excess of articles of a highly stimulating quality. Avoiding, therefore, linseed meal harvest in Europe and America at the or cotton seed meal and even corn meal in excess, heifers' calves, heifers, and cows can best be fed on oatmeal, fine-feed, roots, rowen and chopped feed properly prepar-

CANADA has become more emphatically a dairy country than the United States. With a population of 5,000,000 they manufacture annually 60,000,000 pounds of cheese, equal to twelve pounds per capita, while we, with 50,000,000 people make 300,000,000, or six pounds per capita. With a population not exceeding one-tenth of ours, their exports of butter are about one-half as great as ours.

Many of the southern planters say they would not part with the advantage the the American farmer, with the cost of plied. One planter says the cotton lands transportation minimized as it is, so that will now be worth from \$4 to \$6 more per acre than formerly.

Agricultural Items.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says a cov that has been overfed with meal, rarely ever recovers, and unless she is particularly valu ble, might better be turned into beef.

A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club says ashes are far more profitable to use on potatoes than on other farm crops, because of the demand for potash which potatoes make upon the soil. Ashes incorporated into the soil will benefit to some extent all crops grown upon it, some more than others.

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says: "Two acres of land will furnish as much fodder as can be profitably consumed by three cows. The farmer who keeps stock equal to twentyfour cows may plant sixteen acres of corn From this he should get at least eight hundred bushels of corn. This will give a daily ration to each cow of nearly three quarts of meal during the entire year. It would also give, for six menths, a daily ration of about ten pounds of fodder. By giving, in addition to this, a small feed of good hay, milch cows can be kept in excellent condition at a very moderate cost.

SUMMER

Ladies thinking of investing in a silk for summer wear, will find t greatly to the'r interest to send for samples of our plain and color ed dress silks at

75 CENTS,

which are by all odds the best value of any silk offered this sea-

D BINDER.

William H. Elliott circum ree to JOHN BOYD, Manufacturer, 199 Lake St., Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

YOU SHOULD THERE IS MONEY IN THE PRACTICE

Every farmer should have the means of weighing

his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best f scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent through us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork, wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost. Just look at the prices below and judge for your-"The great rule to be observed in the

No. 1-Hensekeepers' Scale.



Price \$4 00, and Michigan Farmer one year. With tin scoop 563 extra. Brass scoop 75c extra. No. 2 -- Family Scale,



reighs from 1/4 oz to 240 pounds. Size of platfor 1016 by 1316 inches. Price \$7 00 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.



Price \$20 00, and Michigan Farmer one year,



weighs from one pound to 6.000 pounds (3 tons): size of platform 6 by 12 feet. Price, \$40 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year.



weighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds 5 tons) e of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$58 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year In ordering, give the number of scale you select When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by express the rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in Ohicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the nanufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one third the usual prices for the same articles. To get the scales at above prices of course the order must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER if he is not one JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

M Details having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage, executed by Garrett Stansell and his wife, Dolly Stansell, mortgagors, to John Webster, mortzagee, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1880, at 10:50 o'clock in the foremoon, in liber 156 of mortgages, on page 173; upon which said mortgage there is now due the sum of one hundred and seventy-five and c0-100 dollars, for principal and interest, besides an attorney fee of fifty dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclocure; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative; and of fity dollare, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become operative; and whereas, no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the said sum, secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, viz. All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit. Lots eleven, twelve and thirteen, on the past side of Eighth Street, on subdivision of let twenty, of the Baker farm, north of Grand River Avenne; and also lot one, block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Gratict. Street, will be sold at public anciton to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the City Hall, wherein is held the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in the City of Detroit. Wayne County, Michigan, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTETH DAY Of JULY, A. D. 1889 at 19 o'clock noon, of said day, to saitefy said debt, and costs of foreclosure, including and attorney fee.

JOHN WEBSTER, Mortga JOHN WEBSTER, Mortga ALFRED E. HAWES, Attorney for Mortgagee, Dated, Detroit, April 19th, 1882.

THE



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Salt in Agriculture. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR Six:—The spectmen of Refuse Salt you fer warded me from Bay Lity has been analyzed and given the fallowing and the salt of the

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of time and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains hearly two and a half per cent, of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than part common salt, because it contains enough chiefde of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesis, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College Fine Salt of the salt works co Prof. Chemistry, Ag

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City









DEST WHEAT AND GRAZING LANDS ARE FOUND ON Northern Pacific R.R. MINNESOTA, DAKOTA,

AND MONTANA. BIG CROP AGAIN IN 1881 LOW PRICES; LONG TIME; REBATE FOR IMPROVE-IENT; REDUCED FARE AND FREIGHT TO SETTLERS R. M. NEWPORT, GER LAND AGT. ST. PAUL. MINH MEETING THIS PAPER



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, Bay City

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New and Delicious Grapes.

R. H. Haines, a prominent fruit grower of Morristown, N. J., thus describes some of the newer and more desirable varieties of grapes:

"An unusually large number of desirable new grapes have recently made their appearance. We previously had so many excellent varieties that it appeared as if they could not well be surpassed, and that even if new sorts should be produced they could not differ very much from those on hand. However, some of these new grapes show us plainly that there are vacancies which we perhaps had not imagined to exist before, and that they will fill up space that will add greatly to the enjoyment of the lovers of this fruit These new comers are of different colors, sizes. shapes and flavors, and differ from each other in their seasons of ripening. Some of the white varieties promise to excel in productiveness, size and flavor of fruit any of the older hardy white grapes; some of the red sorts to excel in beauty and size of bunch and berry, and in flavor and keeping qualities; and the black varieties in earliness of ripening, richness of flavor or showiness of bunches. Among some of newest that are attracting at present are the

"Lady Charlotte. - This will be desirable principally for its lateness, as most of the new white grapes ripen carlier. Its handsome large bunches and fine quality will also be in its favor. The berries are of medium size, white, turning into a yellow or golden color when ripe, and with a reddish tinge, if grown in the sun. They ripen about with the Iona. The vines are vigorous growers and productive.

"Jefferson.-This is one of the most promising of the new red grapes. It is especially noticeable for its large and showy bunches and berries, and for its fine keep ing qualities. There is a certain crispness and delicacy of flavor in the fruit which many persons will greatly appreciate. The vines thus far prove to be healthy, hardy and productive. Fruit ripens about with the Concord.

"Purity. - This has been very appropriately named if delicacy of flavor and transparency of fruit, or freedom from color, are a fitting guage. The fruit is white; bunch and berry small. In flavor it is thought to surpass the Delaware, which variety it precedes about one week in

"Golden Drop is a very early golden yellow grape, tinged with red. The berries and bunches resemble the Delaware very much in size, being small to medium, but the fruit ripens earlier. The variety originated at the far north, and may prove quite valuable on account of its earliness, hardness and productiveness.

"Early Victor .- A promising new extra early black grape. It or ginated in Kansas, and has now been tested sufficiently in a number of States to show that it is possessed of qualities of decided merit. Bunch and berry of medium size, fruit of good quality, ripens a week or two before the

"Amber Queen and Naomi are green or yellow grapes that are destined to create considerable excitement among fruit growers. They are both very showy, and may prove very popular among amateurs. The Naomi ripens with the Concord and is remarkable for its delicious quality and beauty."

It ought to be very easy to grow good mendous evaporation through so much leaf surface, and all the moisture to supply this waste comes through one small stem and by the aid of roots, which have to get all the moisture within a very small circle. A partially shaded place, therefore, where the plant can get all the moisture it needs very best spot.

tied together at the top like a shock of orange trees enough in Florida, when fully corn, it is quite likely that first rate cu- grown, to supply the world with oranges. cumbers could be grown.

the season, in which case there is less ten- cause he has plenty of time to harvest it. dency to make vines than the early sown smooth kinds of the English gardeners are not very great bearers in the open air, and The little ones go through the opening Telegraph.

Line Fruit Trees.

shaken down. But the law, wherever a ease of this kind has been tried, was against this claim. The owner of the land into which the roots of his neighbor's trees ran is entitled to all the fruit of the overhanging branches.

But the law seems to be different in England. Some time ago two neighbors, both lawyers, got into a controversy of this kind. but whether it was a serious one or was intended simply to advertise their trade, there was a difference of opinion. Be this as it may, one had a pear-tree not exactly on the line between him and his neighbor, but so that the roots went into his neighbor's ground, and the branches overhung his neighbor's property." One day five ripe pears fell off on the neighbor's ground from the overhanging branches, and these were picked up and thrown over the gardenfence, and of course damaged by the throwing. He claimed, therefore, sixty cents damages, the value he put on the five pears. The matter was in itself trivial, but no doubt there had been much angry feeling and dispute about their respective "rights" long before this. The suit was simply on "the last feather which broke the camel's back." The court decided that the defendant had no right to throw the pears over and thus risk their damage, but should have sent them around to his churlish neighbor; but, as the damage was not total, the claim was reduced to twelve cents, presumably that though bruised some parts of them were of use.

We cannot imagine where the magistrate got his law from to oblige a person to carry the pears carefully to his neighbor, or to have anything to do with the nears at all. But we fancy that he was a country justice, who had his own ideas of law, and not of the law itself as it existed. In this country such a decision would have been hooted at; and if we had anybody here mean enough to go to law for such damages, and be a lawyer "to boot," it would be an end of him socially and professionally, and he would have to "move." - Germantown Telegraph.

Plant White Beans

Dr. T. H. Haskins in the American Garden, advises: "Waste or damaged beans are an excellent fertilizer, well worth a dollar a bushel for that purpose, especially where a rich nitrogenous manure is wanted to use in the hill for cucumbers or melons, or broadcast on onions. I have used a great many bushels of waste beans in this way. I prefer to have them ground. but they may be prepared by composting them with loam, shovelling them over occasionally until well rotted. Such a compost, made one-third of beans and twothirds of loam, is as strong as good hen manure. But good beans are worth more for food than for manure. As those who do not keep sheep or goats cannot utilize them for feeding to stock, they will find it a good plan to grow such as are acceptable. when dry, for the table. This can be accomplished by planting only the whiteseeded varieties. Nothing is sacrificed in quality by this selection. Among the dwarf sorts the Crystal White Wax, the White Seeded Valentine and the Large White Kidney rank with the first for snaps (string beans), while the last named is one of the best for cooking green, either alone or in succotash. All three of them are first-rate for baking or for porridge. The Crystal White Wax, especially, is in my opinion the best flavored and most easily Early Dutch Case Knife is an excellent cease to thrive. bean for use, green or dry. The Extra 'Sewee' beans, and the Large Lima, where cucumbers; yet very many people fail in the season is long enough, are all first rate the root, and a whole plant wilts in a single desirable for the table under all circumnutritious, and, to many, one of the most height, repot them and give them light. acceptable, of garden vegetables."

Florida Oranges. phates. These phosphates are in the shape thirty-five trees to the acre. The tree degree Of course this relates to garden culture. commences to bear when eight years Oranges commence ripening in December,

right angled triangle open at the bottom. are much more liable to die off under unfirst; and the very largest ones roll clear to favorable circumstances.—Germantoun the end of the trough. Then they are We have known cases in which much bear from 200 to 8000 oranges. Trees pay The flowers of this magnificent plant are eight days. unpleasantness has ensued between neighbors on the question of ownership of the paying \$200 of course would be a phenom.

The paying \$200 of course would be a phenom.

they simply set out the trees and then go their cultivation.

Good sweet oranges in Florida are worth from \$2 to \$4 per 100. Boys all over Florida peddle small, delicious oranges two for five cents. The small, sour Valenciennes oranges, which sell in Chicago thirteen for twenty-five cents, would not be eaten in Florida. Some groves in Florida, well kept up and well fertilized, produce large, sweet oranges, which sell on the ground for \$4 per 100, Such oranges would be orange, a new variety in Florida, is the highest priced. They are worth \$6 per 100 in Florida. They are very sweet. They are called the kid-glove orange, because a lady can peel them without soiling her glove. They grow on small trees, seldom producing over 200 to a tree. The Tanzarin orange is produced by engrafting the Mandarin on the native orange tree. The fruit is about the same. Both come from dwarf trees. Orange trees and pineapple plants the insects. So the best pineapple groves and orange groves in Florida are along the tropical belt.—Eli Perkins.

THE American Association of Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, will hold its seventh annual meeting in the city of Rochester, commencing Wednesday, June 21st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing three days. It is hoped and expected that there will be a large attendance from all parts of the United States and Canada-Rochester being so accessible and so well known as a great center of the nursery and seed trade. The objects of the Association are: 1st.-To afford the members an opportunity to cultivate personal acquaintance, and 2d-The discussion of subjects of practical interest to the trade. All who feel interested in the work of the Association are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. Specimens of fruits, flowers, seeds, plants, implements, etc. are solicited for exhibition. It is expected that there will be an exhibition of strawberries, cherries and roses, with other flowers of the season, held in Rochester during the meeting, due notice of which will be given.

THE castor bean is a special crop of increasing popularity in all the western States, and in some counties in the west they are leading crops. They have proven source of profit to the general farmer, as the cultivation and harvesting are simple and require little or no outlay for machinery. As a crop they are nearly insect proof, belonging to the night-shade family; they also bid defiance to chinch-bugs. For the last fifteen years it is claimed they have been below a profitable price but twicz, and generally held at most remunerative figure. Corn and other staples have been below this oftener a great deal.

Why will grass not grow under our trees? M. Paul Bert has shown that green light hinders the development of plants. Plants inclosed in a green glass frame wither and die as though they were in digested of all beans used for cooking in darkness. M. Regdard finds that plants the dry state. Among the running beans specially require the red rays. If sunlight a similar selection is easily made. The is deprived of the red rays, the plants soon trial.

cucumbers; yet very many people fail in doing so. The seeds grow well enough; but as soon as the weather gets warm, the voung fruit seems to rot on the stem near the season is long enough, are all first rate be kept through the winter at a high temperature, the heat should never be less than fifty degrees; sixty degrees is about right for any kind of beans that are not useful and them. It is easy to tell whether a bulb will grow by examining the heart. If the flowerday and never recovers. The great point stances. It is quite a convenience, and a germ shows itself, and is in a healthy condiin eucumber growing seems to be that, in desirable item of economy, to be able to tion it will grow. They start well in spaghaddition to high temperature, it loves a gather from the garden not only a summer, | num (moss) and must be kept damp and in moist atmosphere. There must be a tre- but also a winter, supply of this, the most beat. When they are a couple of inches in

FLORISTS have long been desirous of producing a pure white heliotrope, and the Journal of Horticulture says that an English Oranges grow in the sun. All Florida is a bed of white sand, enriched by phosfrom the earth, and yet not be exposed to of decayed animal mat'er. The sand is characteristics distinguishing it from other great evaporating influences, would be just specked with shells, the occupants of varieties of the well known plant are the the thing for the cucumber. A hillside, which have died and gone to enrich the great size of the corymbs, the large individ- why the foreign usually keep better than our exposed to the warm summer's sun, is not soil. So an o ange grove is set out in a ual flowers of which are pure white, and the quite the place for it. It is well enough sand bed. Fifty trees are set to the acre, fragrance is powerful even for heliotrope. for the heat, but not for the moisture. A which gives each tree about thirty-five The habit, too, is compact, and the plant apnorth side of a board fence would be the feet. Late orange raisers are setting pears to be sturdy and floriferous in no mean

LADIES who have the care of house-plants not wet, but with a rather damp atmos- any one knows, forever. The age of an New York Tribune: "Human tissue is as lent success with cucumbers, by training fine old trees. An orange grove has to be arm and shoulder, some touched her neck or rather tying them up to stalks; but the cultivated constantly. It is harrowed and and face. After this she was annoyed with little tendrils seem to need something to cow peas are sown in the spring. In the something like the sharp bite of insects, but, half fancied that the old-time persecution by witches had returned, or that she was at-All this is for regular table uses. For and ripen all along till March. It is a she appealed to science, and the microscope tacked by some unheard of disease. Finally pickling they are simply grown later in delightful crop for a farmer to raise, be- revealed on her neck and shoulders little colonies of red spiders, apparently happy and This is the way they harvest oranges: in a flourishing condition. She vibrated enones. There is not a much better variety The oranges are cut off the tree with ergetically between parlor and bathroom for than the old prickly. The beautiful long shears, and sorted by rolling them down a a few days, and at length announced total

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune

THE BLACK BETT TO BE TO SEE THE THE

away and leave them. They have to be passing breeze is beyond description. West mamals. Later the larve gets, with the food away and leave them. They have to be constantly attended to. They are not a sure "bonanza," and really only the patient, skillful and painstaking get rich in the patient, and the patient is passing preeze is beyond description. West and south this lotus is common, but has only a portion of undigested pollen. According to the amount of pollen a bee larvæ occamidate to the amount of po country where the water is sufficiently deep to allow the fleshy rootstalks to bury themselves below the danger of freezing. To grow the plants it is only necessary to threw

districts they obtain plenty of moisture dur- be pushed down tight. ing the growing season when the leaves are off the trees, the snows are melting, or the there is a long season of dryness, during be as closely imitated as possible in cultiva- the honey from the cells by centrifugal force tion. Some of the more delicate kinds must the same as water is slung from a grindstone trees. Orange trees and pineapple plants can stand a good frost. Freezing kills be grown in pots, owing to the temperature when rapidly turned. Before the comb is put of our northern latitude being lower than into this machine the cells are all uncapped that of their native habitat; but for the more by a knife made expressly for the business hardy kinds no place is so suitable as the turf of some sheltered meadow, or the borders of the shrubbery. Not on the close shorn into the hive to be again filled by the bees. garden where the grass is allowed to grow onger, and where the mowing machine is seldom heard. Here they will find a congen- 15 pounds of honey in its production. ial home. The winds of March may beat them down, but their bowing heads will fall on a springy cushion of grass instead of on of electrical science is an application to the the rough earth, and rise again in the following sunshine, unsmirched and fresh. They tried by German experimenters. It was should be left untouched, as a rule, their thought that by utilizing the electrical force division or multiplication of the crowns, and period of time without being injured, and the when this is done it should be done early in the autumn, before their roots have begun to The first attempt was made upon bees that spring, or the flowers of the following year had gathered upon trees, the insects falling will surely be affected. But they should not collection of narcissi may be maintained in a dourishing condition.

Horticultural Notes.

THE owner of a large peach orchard in Kansas, kept a dozen fires burning among the trees during a "cold snap" this spring.

ture was the adoption of a law directing that at least 12 shade trees shall be set out in every schoolhouse vard.

In Canada there lives a man who makes stocks, and also one who grows bickory saplings for hoop-poles.

PRESIDENT WILDER is annoyed that so many prizes are given to the Sharpless strawberry, which he calls the "Shapeless," at horticultural exhibitions.

It is said the average crop of beans per acre in Massachusetts, in an ordinary year, is thirty | zier's Magic Ointment and was cured by a bushels. The crop is none too large to keep the Boston bean pots in running order.

MR. R. McCronz writes to the Iowa Homestead that the secret of raising winter squashes is to plant late, and when the borer gets in, cover the vine six inches deep with earth. "Burying the worm kills it," he says, and saves the crop—a suggestion which gardeners who have suffered from depredations the control of this pest will certainly think worthy of Agents, Detroit, Michigan.

ten small seeds fail to germinate because of being planted too deep, to one that fails to TUBEROSES .- Bulbs of the tuberose should grow because of poor quality, and says we ought never to lose sight of the fact that nature, when left to herself, plants very near the surface. From this it would seem that the nearer a seed is to the surface, and obtain moisture enough to cause it to grow, the more natural is the condition.

THE White Malaga belongs to the family of foreign raisin grapes, in which the skin is not thick but rather tough. They owe much of their keeping qualities to the nature of the pulp, this being meaty and solid, while the pulp of our native grapes next to the skin is juicy and soft. Just here is where the main Kensington flower show recently, and the skin, and the pulpy, or hard part, is awarded a first class certificate. The chief found next to the seeds, when it exists; while just the contrary is the case in most foreign varieties, and this is the true reason

THE Philadelphia Farmer says: Orchardists have tried in many ways to make their apple trees bear annual crops, instead of biennial ones as is the case, practically. But, as we In field culture, a low bottom, warm and old, and keeps increasing, so far as will do well to note the following from the ples which may be relied on for an annual phere settling in about it, would be the best orange tree is not known. They continue possible position to insure a good cucumber crop. The leaves too cover the whole ber crop. The leaves, too, cover the whole surface, as they must when running at will feet high, eighteen inches through, and over the ground. A cu—cumberer of the bore 10 000 crappers Col. Hart of Palatha.

A lady whom I knew had occasion to remove reliable in the same way: King of Tompkins Rural Messenger names the following kinds as reliable in the same way: King of Tompkins over the ground. A cu—cumberer of the ground is not at all out of the way in this ground is not at all out of the way in this and sold \$200 worth of told me that he had sold \$200 worth of told me that he had sold \$200 worth of the way in this the way in this told me that he had sold \$2 article of culture. Some have had excel- oranges in one season from one of those spiders; the spreading leaves came across her Pearmain, fall; Hurlbut, late fall; Yellow Bellflower, early winter; Chronicle or Cotton Apple-has been kept in good condition two years; Standard's Seedling, winter; Goldcling to. A bundle of twiggy sticks would fall the cow peas are turned under to finding nothing whatever where she thought en Dixie, large, good and very beautiful early be much better. Set round in a circle, and fertilize the soil. I believe there are now she was bitten, and not dreaming of the apple, described in Downing's third appencause, she was exceedingly perplexed. She dix. Striped June, among the earliest; American Golden Russet, excellent late fall: Ramsdel's Sweeting, late fall, and yields every year enormously if well fed."

Apiarian.

Apicultural.

THE practice of keeping bees in the streets rolled up in paper, boxed up, and sent to lake in the vicinity is the yellow lotus, nelum- except those having a permit from the Pre-New York, freight fifty cents a box. A box bium, yankapin plant or water chinquapin, as feet of Police, and all to whom such permit holds from 100 to 150 oranges. A tree will it is variously called in different localities. is not granted, must remove the hives within

DR. LACHARD says, in the Bienen Zeitung, fruit and nuts on trees growing alongside enal tree, very old and splendidly cared of the line. The owner of the land on which the trees stood claimed all the fruit and nuts; and in one instance that we knew, he insisted upon his right to go upon his neight. insisted upon his right to go upon his neighbor's land to gather up the fruit that had fallen, also to get that which had been made in the cultivation of oranges, but ture and beautifully marked with light and it if it was a mixture of honey and pollen dark shades of green; they are attached to the pollen could easily be seen by a high powered microscope. No pollen could be leaves are lifted on stems several feet above fallen, also to get that which had been made in the cultivation of oranges, but ture and beautifully marked with light and it if it was a mixture of honey and pollen the pollen could easily be seen by a high powered microscope. No pollen could be leaves are lifted on stems several feet above the surface of the water, the length of the

much patience and skill are required sten being proportioned to the depth of the says that the food for the young larve is the Many Northern men have failed, because water. The grace and beauty of these plants product of a complete digestion of pollen and they simply set out the trees and then go as they wave on their stender stems to every that it can be compared with the milk of

E. E. HASTY, in the Bes Keepers' Exchange says that in wintering his bees he puts a tray of sawdust two inches deep underneath each the seeds into the water, and then not allow hive. A board bottom will get little puddler the young plants to be disturbed till they be- of water on it; and in cold weather they turn come well established. The seeds may be to fee. Ice in the hive prevents the bees from obtained from almost any seedsman under getting the proper benefit of the winter's getting the proper benefit of the winter's sunshine and warm spells; a tray of dry saw dust lets whatever water may accumulate THE NARCISSUS .- Narcissi are found in a sink right down, keeps the bottom in beautistate of nature in the grassy glades and mar- ful order, and is a grand help in preventing sold for \$7 in Chicago. The Mandarin gius of woods, or the upland meadows of dampness. A strip of board two inches wide semi-alpine districts, while some few are at runs across the tray, in order that the partihome in the sandy districts near the shores tion between the two colonies may have of the Mediterranean sea. In each of these something firm to rest on at the bottom and

> FULLY four-fifths of all the honey that rainy season prevails; while in each (ne goes to market is slung from the combs by a machine called a honey extractor, which conwhich the bulb may ripen off and rest for the sists of a large tin can containing a revolving next year's display. These conditions must frame to hold the combs, and which removes By this arrangement the honey is secured at a great saving of comb, which is put back again lawn, but in those nooks and corners of the The comb or wax the bees make from honey, and it has been determined that in making one pound of comb, they consume from 10 to

Among the many unexpected developments hiving of bees when they swarm, successfully bulbs only being raised from the ground for the bees might be stupefied for the necessary result proved the correctness of the idea. upon the ground in a kind of trance, which be altogether banished from the trim kept admitted of their being safely handled. The garden. Here in the margin of the bed of next stage in the experiment was to capture shrubs they may find a fitting home, and a the bees when they were about to swarm. By introducing the ends of two connecting wires into a fully occupied honeycomb, and turning on the current, the bees were rendered inac tive for about thirty minutes, while no bad results appeared to follow their awakening. -London Times.

ONE praiseworthy act of the Iowa Legisla-

By Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment, Cures as if by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and business of raising black walnuts for gun- beautiful. Also cures itch, barber's itch, salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, scald head, chapped hands, sore nipples, sore lips, old obstinate ulcers and sores, etc.

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The first and only positive skin dis-

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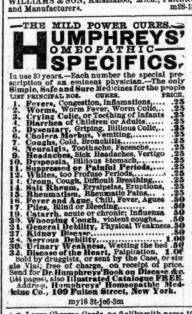
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The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS
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for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population. It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Com-pusints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulcera tion, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the

Change of Life.
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That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backeds is always normanerity cured by its use.

and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COM-POUND is prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, 31 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamph-let. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

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Biliousness Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, 4088 of Appetite, Jaundice Apoplexy, Palpitations. Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily cure by removing the cause. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters Being tonic and mildly purgative they PURIFY THE BLOOD.

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body Medical Institute or Dr.W.H. PARKER, No Bulfinch st. Boston. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, | 88,

TATE OF MICHIGAN, SECTION OF WAYNE, In the matter of the estate of Belle A. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William A. Throop, executor of the estate of said Belle A. Wood, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of the Probate Court for tue County of Wayne, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of June, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate. to wit. Lots eleven and twelve of the subdivision of out-lot twenty-three of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof in liber 1 of plats, at pages 67 and 289; also lots nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the subdivision of out-lot eleven of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat ihereof, in liber 2 of plats at page 20, all of the said above described lots being situate in the Township of Springweiis, Wayne County, Michigan Detroit, March 24th 1882.

WM. A. THROOP, JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney.

Executor.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Depots toot of Third Street and foot of Brus Street.
Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the depots.

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Through sleeping cars on all night trains, an
Parlor cars on day trains. The only road east running Dining Cars.

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Trains leave Third Street depot, via Toledo Detroit time: 7.40 a.m.; *3.00 p.m.; *8.05 p.m.

*Daily.
Ticket offices, 167 Jefferson Avenue and at both depots.
W. H. UNDERWOOD, City Ticket Agent,
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL BAILROAD

Limited Past Train...... \$4:00 P. M. \$11.40 P. Grand Rapids and Muskegon.

Fast Express 4:00 A, M. †11:40p.M. Day Ex. 99:35 A, M. *6:00 p.M. Paolific Ex. 19-50 p.M. *8:00 A.M. Express. 4:05 p.M. *11:50 A.M. DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION. Bay City & Saginaw Ex....*9.25 a m ±11 25 a m Marquette & Mackinaw Ex....‡5.00 p m *9.55 p m Mackinaw Express, with†11.00 pm *7.10 am *Sundays excepted. ‡Daily. (a) Saturdays ex-

O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger Agent, Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot oot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-

October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot etroit time, as follows:

Prains Leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M., for Saginaw and Bay City
Hail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Hapids, Grand
Haven, and Milwankee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.,
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids,
and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrivo—
Through Mail, 5:20 P. M.,
Detroit Express, 12:15 P. M.
Night Express, 10:30 P. M.,
Holly Express, 8:00 A. M.

T. TANDY, Gen'i Pass. Agt., Detroit. PLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot. All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail. . *11:40 am Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 pm *5:15 pm Bay City & Ludington Exp *10:30 pm *5:15 pm Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car

*Daily except Sundays
C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt. LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Detroit time. On and after bunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time,

Ticket offices, 154 Jefferson ave, and at Depot. W. H. HURLBURT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, r cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cin-cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. will leave as fellows:

SOUTH. EXPRESS. EXPRESS.
Lv. Bay City... b 25 p. m. 7 00 s. m.

Saginaw... 6 30 7 58

Lansing... 9 25 10 25

G'd Rapids. 10 20 5 40 11 50 a. w.

Detroit.... 9 50 7 00 4 05 p. m.

Ann Arbor..11 17 8 40 5 22

Jackson... 7 15 a. m. 12 00 m... 7 00 p. m.

Ar. Fort Wayne.11 15 4 20 p. m. 9 30 a. m.

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-To take effect May 23, 1881.

M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt

TRAÎNS WESTWRED.

Ev'g Exp.
Sev'g Exp.
Accom.
5.55 P. M. 7.00 A.M.
Ypstlanti. 7.15 P. M. 8.30 A.M.
Saline. 7.42 " 9,00 "
Bridgeward. 7.53 9,17
Manchester. 8.17 9,35 "
Brooklyn. 9.47 10,08 "
North Adams. 9.32 " 11,00 "
Hillsdale. 9.52 " 11,90 "
Bankers. 10.60 1,10

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, April 2, 1872, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER

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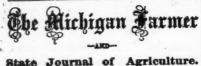
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would confer a favor by having their letters register d, or procuring a money order, otherwise not be responsible for the money.



DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1882.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 54,870 bu, while the shipments were 33,247 bu. The visible supply of this grain on May 13 was 10 208 831 bu, against 16,277,622 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 103,975 bu. The exports to Europe for the week ending May 13 were 247,843 bu, against 432,245 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks they were 4,117,776 bu, against 15,018,593 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 97,612 bu, against 238,401 bu at the same date last year.

The market the past week has been quiet, but prices have ruled very steady considering the unsettled feeling prevailing as to at \$1 36 for No. 1 white, it reached \$1 371 on Wednesday, and then declined again, closing at \$1 361 on Saturday. Trading has been very light, and only the small ling rapidly. The British markets are receipts prevents a decline in prices. In fact stocks of spot wheat are declining rapidly, and the late advance in prices has failed to draw out any larger supplies. This has caused a firm feeling in the face lower prices abroad.

The following table exhibits the daily to May 22:

	White	No. 1 white	No. 2 white	No. 2 red.
May 1	0 00	1 3514	1 8114	1 3914
" 2	0 00	1 3514	0 00	1 40
3	6 00	1 8514	0 00	1 40
4 4	0 00	1 8534	1 31	1 48
" 5	0 00	1 36	1 82	1 42
" 6.,	0 00	1 8514	1 3114	1 4114
" 8	0 00	1 3434	0 00	1 4112
41 0	0 00	1 35	0 00	0 (0
" 10	0 00	1 3614	1 3214	1 3916
" 11	0 00	1 36	0 00	1 39
12		1 38	1 8/46	1 40
4 13	0 00	1 3616	1 3112	0 00
40	0 00	1 36	0 00	1 8314
" 15 " 16	0 00	1 87	1 81	1 38
	0 00	1 3714	1 3014	1 33
17		1 3616	1 30	1 971/
* 18	0 00			1 001/
" 19	0.00	1 8616	1 3114	1 3816
" 20	0 00	1 3614	1 33%	1 40
" 22	0 00	1 36	1 32	1 41

The fluctuations in futures have been less than those of spot wheat, near futures being a little lower than a week ago, while July, August and September have been firm with an upward tendency. The following table gives the closing prices each day during the past week on the vari-

Aug. Sept. 6 1 12¼ 1 10¾ 6 1 1296 1 10¾ 6 1 12 1 10¼ 6 1 12 1 10¼ 6 1 12¾ 1 11 6 1 12¾ 1 10¼

The past week has been much more favorable for the growing crop, and this would have caused a drop in prices had supplies either present or prospective been larger. So far as can be learned the crop favorably, with exceptions here and there where it has been damaged by insects or by the Hessian fly has made its appearance in a few localities on the Atlantic coast, confined exclusively to the areas sown in August and early September. One county in New England is all that has been affected in that section. A small loss from this cause is reported from a few counties in New York. Pennsylvania has been comparatively free from insect injury. In some county 20 per cent, from too early seeding. than 10 per cent. In Maryland, Virginia. or no loss is reported from the fly. In Ohio. Hancock county reports 50 per cent of early wheat eaten by the fly; Allen county reports two-thirds, Logan county 15 per cent. Most of the early sown wheat in Ohio in several counties is reported badly damaged. Very few indications of the fly are reported from Michigan; Oakland county reports 10 per cent and Ottawa 5 per cent loss. Half of the counties of Indiana report the presence of the insect, but in most the damage is not material. In Wayne, however, the damage is reported at 50 per cent; in Lagrange 40; in Adams and Pulaski 20; in Jay some fields badly, and in Carroll and Bartholomew the early sown suffered considerably. Illinois is reported as substanially exempt from injuries by the fly. Coles county reports damages at 5 per cent, and a few others still less. Missouri and Kansas have been equally free from

In this State we do not look for any serious losses from insects, but there will be a great deal of wheat on low, wet ground, and on heavy clay land that will give but small returns. The Department puts the Michigan crop down at 108 in condition, taking 100 as an average, and a gain of 3 per cent in acreage as compared with 1881. This would give Michigan a crop of 30 to 32 millions, against 22 millions last season.

The Chicago market has been fluctuaof the last one have been cleared away. dull and nominal, the malting season being The fact is the receipts of No. 2 spring, regarded as practically over.

MICHIGANFARMER the speculative grade in that market, are so small and stocks so light, that it gives speculators every chance to "corner" the market, especially as there are always fools enough to sell wheat "short," no matter in what condition stock may be.

The foreign markets have ruled lower but show more steadiness. Exports from this side of the Atlantic are dropping off, shippers seeing no profit in the business present prices. The following table gives the cable quotations at Liverpool Saturday as compared with those ruling one weel previous:

per 18s, 10s, 10s, 10s, 10s,

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past weel amounted to 24,438 bu, and the shipments were 29,493 bu. The visible supply in the country on May 14 amounted to 8,-551,281 bu, against 11,047,188 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 2,-418,667 bu, against 12,897,991 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 346,660 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 19,592 bu, against 21,935 bu at the corresponding date last year. Our local market shows very little fluctuation, prices being about the same as

a week ago, namely, 781 to 781c per bu for No. 2. In futures May delivery sells at 78 to 781c. In Chicago the market is active but lower, at 74% to 74%c per bu for spot against 76c per bu one week aro. Futures are also lower. June being quoted at 721 to 724c, and July at 724c. In the northwestern States the season so far has not been favorable to corn, the cold rains of the second week of the month rotting the seed in the ground where planted, and obliging planting to be deferred in other sections. It is yet early enough, however, to make up for the unfavorableness of the season up to this time, especially as the past week has been a great improvement over its probable course. Opening on Monday the preceding one. There must be very small stocks of corn held by farmers, or the prevailing high prices would draw out larger supplies. As it is stocks are dwindlower, old mixed American corn being quoted at 6s. 6d. per 100 lbs., and new mixed at 6s. 51d.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 8,225 bu, and the shipof a limited demand for shipment and ments were 1,697 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on May 18 was 1,873,675 bu against 3,154,761 bu at closing prices of wheat from May 1 to the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 7.183 bu, against 5.071 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. The market appears rather unsettled, but still firm, with a tendency at the moment to higher rates No. 2 white sold up to 581c per bu on Saturday, but that price was regarded as higher than warranted, especially as No. 1 mixed sold at 55+c per bu. There is not much chance for weakness in this grain, however, as stocks are light everywhere. and receipts small. In Chicago oats are dull and lower than a week ago, No. 1 mixed spot being quoted at 52c per bu, against 531c at time of our last report. In futures there has also been a decline, May being quoted at 52c, June at 50½c, and July at

HOPS AND BARLEY. The eastern hop markets are all firmer,

and a substantial advance is noted in prices at most leading points. The advance has undoubtedly been stimulated by an increased inquiry for shipment, the English market being short of stock and choice hops being held at advanced rates there. Americans have been advanced 7s. per cwt. in the London market. In the hop-growing district of New York the season has been favorable the past few weeks; but in some in the winter wheat States is progressing yards considerable damage is reported from winter-killing. The Waterville Times furnishes a report from its reporter of a the weather. The latest report of the trip among the hop-growers of that section, Department of Agriculture says that and his observations may be summed up as follows: There is no increase in the acreage as compared with last season; the vards are generally in good condition, but the season is one or two weeks later than last; some of the old yards show considerable loss from winter-killing, while the younger ones show a vigorous growth; the "Cluster" and "Canada" varieties have suffered most from winter-killing, while the "Humcounties there has been some loss, in one phreys" have entirely escaped. Prices have advanced in all the interior markets, In Wisconsin the loss is estimated at less and as high as 25c is reported as paid in some of them for choice hops, while 22 to Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama little 23c per lb. is the general range of prices. In regard to the New York market the Commercial Bulletin says.

"Within a few days about 500 bales choice hops have been purchased in this market by a local dealer at 26c cash. We hear also of 26c paid in Cooperstown for frequently, and as matters look at pr it is improbable that anything short of trash can be purchased at less than 22c. only such amounts of stock as may be equired to tide over current wants."

Quotations in that market are as fol-

OWS: do do mediums..... 22 do do low grades..... 20 crop of 1880, good to prime 13 do do low to fair.... 19

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 3.549 bu, and the shipments were 1,126 bu. The stock held in store here on Saturday amounted to 2,-133 bu, against 1,411 bu, at the corres ponding date in 1881. The visible supply of this grain in the country on May 13 was only 264,406 bu, against 856,326 at the corresponding date last year. The market for some days has been nearly lifeless, the receipts being very light and the demand equally so. Prices are quoted as before, namely, \$2 00 to \$2 25 per cental for fair to good samples of State and western. In Chicago the market is quoted as ting widely the past week, and another dull and nominal at \$1 to 1 05 per bu. for "corner" is in progress before the wrecks No. 2. The New York market is reported

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter occupies a somewhat better position than last week, and it is possible now to realize 20c per lb. for choice new butter, although 19c is generally regarded as the top of the market. Now that butter has pu got so low, and lard and tallow so high, it s to be hoped that the oleomargarine and sueine manufacturers will be "frozen out." As a rule people have a holy horror of the foul stuff, but during the past few months good butter was so scarce and high that all kinds of trash were sold at enormou prices, and people paid the price of choic, outter for the scrapings of butcher shop and rotten soap grease. It is a standing reproach to our laws that the public are allowed to be swindled with impunity by any one mean enough to sell garbage and refuse under the guise of food. The Chicago market shows more activity, but prices are lower. Fancy creamery is quoted at 24 to 25c, fair to choice do at 20 to 23c, choice dairy at 18 to 23c, and fair to good at 16 to 17 per lb. The decline noted took place early in the week, and since then the market has been steady and firm. In New York there is a slow and dragging market, with a downward tendency in prices. There has been a sharp decline in values since our last report. Fancy State creamery is quoted there at 26c per lb., choice creamery at 24 to 25c, fair to good at 22 to 23c, and ordinary at 18 to 21c. In its review of the martet the Commercial Bulletin savs:

"Every grade favors the buyer, but we find complaint most decided over creamery especially the lowa packed, and it is difficult est lots of State dairy half tubs. About 25 is all that can be made on invoices, and only the selections of best brands will realize ou outside figures, Some of the selections of State dary half tubs have orought 25c and d State dairy half tubs have brought 25c and welsh the same price, the latter style of package being scarce; but these rates would be too full on any attempt to realize. Indeed, the entire business, both local and out-of-town, is of a jobbing character, with buyers apparently in no mood to be coaxed into more liberal operations. Western stock is not plenty but there appears to be enough of it for the demand and cost is giving way gradually. Not above 20c can be quoted for factory, and a great many very good lots have sold for 1 to 2c less."

Western butter is quoted there as fol

Our local cheese trade is without features of interest, the demand about equal to eccipts. For prime new full cream cheese 111 to 12c per lb. is paid, but the latter price is only obtainable on the best selecions. The inquiry at present is quite fair for the season. The Chicago market is reported weak, under accumulating stocks, but so far prices have been maintained. The best full cream stock sells there at 12 to 13c per lb., choice part skim flats at 11 to 111c, choice part skim cheddar at 11 to 111c, and common to fair part skims at 74 to 84c. In New York a further decline is noted, and new full cream State factory is quoted at 11c per lb., fine do. at 10 to 10%c, medium do. at 8 to 9c, choice Onio flats at 10 to 104c, and fair to good at 9 to 10c. The Bulletin

"Strictly fancy seems to exhaust about as fast as offered, and Ite is made without apparent cifficulty, though we have found no indications that buyers are willing to go higher. There is also a demand for goods available at about 10½ to 10½ to meet the limits of certain orders, and a few lots have been found showing the right quality, but lacking a popular brand. After leaving the above grades, the old irregularity over value presents itself and it is useless to attempt quoting positively, though the bulk have to go from 9c dewnward. Choice Ohio flats might bring about old rates, but for the stock here holders are willing to accept 10c, and do not find business very active at that. We hear of no other Western upon which quotation

In Liverpool the market is quoted dull at 60s. per cwt for choice American, against 61s, one week ago, a decline of 2s, 6d. in the past two weeks.

WOOL

The wool markets east are still in a state having yet reached there. Buying conabove those ruling at Boston and New York. It is said that some buyers have concluded to start for home and rely upon purchasing there in preference to paying present prices. The Economist says wools can be purchased cheaper in that market to-day, freight and commissions added, than they can be at primary points, and quotations in Boston and New York markets would seem to bear out the assertion. But there is one point that should be contrade is being discussed, and that is that the wools being offered in those markets are the tag ends of stocks that have been picked over and over again by manufacturers, and undoubtedly contain very little desirable wool. They would not, probably, be taken at any price were the market well supplied with desirable stock. Every season this refuse is used by dealers aid in this systematic deception by eternally shricking out to buyers "You are paying too much for wool; prices here will not justify such rates." At present th se ournals are in full cry, and all working with the same end in view. But the woolgrowers have heard this cry too often to pay any attention to it, especially when they see these very men who insist wool is too high taking every pound they can get. Manufacturers are always being "ruined." but somehow they manage to pull through and the mill-owners get their dividends

with considerable regularity. The Economist notes that "a letter from Michigan to a house here to day says, 'don't sell my wool below 421c." This shows that Michigan wool-growers have not taken much stock in the assertions of dealers that

rool is too high. It is a fact worthy of note that at the English wool sales, which opened at London on the 16th, wool sold at same rates as at the February sales, and that reports show that dealers expect prices to be maintained until the end of the sales.

The cold weather that has prevailed this spring will make the clips of those States Mr. Phelps. where sheep are washed before shearing

later than usual, and by the time it is ready for market the chances are that it will be

wanted. A late report from California says: "Demand is active at full prices for fine, free wools of good staple. Eastern operators have been making liberal purchases, despite the fact that all reports from the East, both public and private, represent the markets there as being dull, with prices against sellers. Northern Sacramento Valley and Sonoma wools are begining to arrive, and have so far met with quick custom. That choice qualities will have a chance to accumulate here unless sellers advance their ideas, is not probable. The demand bids fair to be sufficient to absorb he demand bide fair to be sufficient to absor arrivals of the grade above named."

In Boston No. 1 X Michigan is quoted at 40 to 414c. No. 1 do at 44 to 45c. New York and Vermont X and above at 28 to 40c. No. 1 do at 42 to 44c: Ohio X at 41 to 43, do XX at 42 to 43c, and do No. 1 at 45 to 46c. The Bulletin of that city says

"There is a decided lack of buoyancy among the buying element, though the short supplies of the most desirable selections of wool render the market fairly steady for the o good wools in their possession. wever, have held consignments which they are now instructed to close out, and there have hence been sales of X and XX Onto this week at a trifle less price than might have been obtained had not the sellers been anxious to move them.

to move them.

"The country markets have continued to rule high, but an easier tendency is noticeable in some sections at last accounts and particularly in California, where several of the Eastern buyers have started for home. It is bought on the Pacific Coast, but the best opinions seem to be that purchases have been largely confined to the filling of orders for manufacturers, and that but moderate parcels have been bought on speculation. The Kentucky market affords a good illustration of the high views of interior holders everywhere. The price paid for wool in the districts of Kentucky has been 25c, and middlemen in Louisville and other leading centres ask 27c, which is nearly as high a price tres ask 27c, which is nearly as high a price as can be obtained for average lots of Ken-tucky wool here in Boston."

THE receipts of wool at Boston January 1st, 1882, have been 101,661 bales domestic and 19,378 bales foreign; against 88,560 bales domestic and 15,568 bales for the same portion of 1881, a net increase of 16,911 bales of domestic and 3,810 bales foreign, or 20,721 bales in all. reported sales of wool in Boston from January 1st, 1882, to the present time have been 42,911,161 pounds, against 38,925,526 pounds for the corresponding period 1881, an increase of 3,943,636 pounds.

In Chicago wool is reported quiet at the following quotations:

Fine and unwashed fisece......
Coarse and unwashed
Medium and unwashed fisece.....
Nedium and washed fisece......

The Spring Fair at Centerville.

The Spring Fair of the St. Joseph County Agricultural Society was held at Centerville, commencing on Tuesday last. The weather was fine throughout, but the attendance of farmers the first two days was light, owing to most of them being engaged in getting in their corn, the last two days, however, saw a decided improve ment in this respect, and there was a very fair crowd. The display of agricultural implements was the best ever seen here. Among the noted implements and machines present were the Birdsell Clover Huller, the Minnesota Chief thresher, the Champion Grain Drill, the Coates' Sulky Hay Rake, the Cassady Sulky Plow, a great favorite, and the old reliable Oliver Chilled Plow. In fact all the leading makes of implements and machinery were represented. The races were quite attractive, and the free-for-all pacing race and the novelty one and a half mile running race, were well contested and were greatly enjoyed by the spectators.

Mr. J. S. Hasbrouck of Nottawa, had on exhibition a fine three year-old Shorthorn bull, purchased at the sale of Col. F. M. Holloway of Hillsdale, called Argyle of Riverside. He has developed into a large fine animal, weighing 1,850 lbs., and was much admired.

The season is backward in this section, but the growing crops look very well. bulk of the corn planted.

Shorthorn Sales.

The series of sales to be held at Dext of expectancy, but little of the new clip Park, Chicago, commencing on Wednesday, June 7th, and lasting three days, are tinues active in California and Texas, and deserving of the attention of breeders desirable wools are picked up there at prices | The stock to be offered consists of some of the most noted families of this favorite breed, such as Kirklevingtons, Renick Rose of Sharons, Wild Eyes, Roan Ducheses, Bright Eyes, Craggs, Moss Roses, Young Marys, Duchesses of Goodness, and other popular families. W. H. Smith and Nelson Jones lead off on the 7th, and A. J. Streeter & Son, of New Windsor, Ill., who has one of the finest herds in that State follows on Thursday, with a large number of animals of straight line breedsidered when the position of the wool ing and of popular strains, such as Kirklevingtons and Rose of Sharons. On Friday, Mr. Henry C. Meredith follows with some of his finely bred Wild Eyes. Moss Roses, Craggs, Young Marys and Phyllises. Mr. Meredith's bull, imported Geneva Wild Eyes 29656, bred by E. H. Cheney, of Gaddesby Hall, England, is at the head of his herd, and the stock to be sold are mostly from kim. He is by 9th and manufacturers to establish prices for Duke of Geneva (28391), bred by J. O. the new clip, and the commercial journals Sheldon, of New York, and out of Wild Duchess of York, by 7th Duke of York (17754), a bull bred by Capt. Gunter, of England. No higher bred bull of this family can be found anywhere, and he has the reputation of being as good individually as his breeding would call for. Here is an excellent opportunity for some of our Michigan breeders to introduce some new blood in their herds.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, The statement published in the premium list of the Northeastern Michigan Agricultural Society in the article on Hereford Cattle, that they were first introduced into Michigan in 1868 by Gov. Crapo, is incorrect. Occasional individual animals were exhibited at the State Fair as early as 1853 or '54, but Mr. Edwin Phelps owned a small herd previous to the introduction by Gov. Crapo. And they were cattle that had been in the State a few years, purchased I think from the estate of N. P Stewart; so that probably Mr. Stewart is entitled to the credit of first starting a herd, If not he was ahead of Gov. C., as was also

PORT HUBON, May 18, 1882.

Stock Notes.

MR. E. E. LELAND, of Northfield, Mich. ends the following:

"Having read with much interest the re ports in the FARMER of shearings in Michi-cau, New York and Vermont, I send you the chearing of my stock ram, sheared May 6th, ust one year's growth: Weight of fleece, 31 bs.; weight of carcass, after shearing, 125 bs. He was bred by Mr. R. Brown, of Super-or, and is a grand-son of Usurper."

Mr. R. Townsand, of Ann Arbor, sends us the following record of the shearing of his ram Superior. This year his clip was 881/4 lbs., with poor keep. His five clips have weighed 1581/2 lbs., an average of 80 lbs. 11 oz. per year. He is now five years old, or will be the 25th of this month. Mr. Townsend wants to know who has a ram with a better record. He has not been pampered with high feed or housed, if he had been his clips would have averaged 33 lbs.

PROP. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, of the Agricultural College, sends the following " notes ' in regard to the Shorthorn herd on the Col-

"The 'ad' in the FARMER brought me great number of letters of inquiry from all parts of the State, and customers for everyhing offered. The FARMER is evidently read by those who are interested in the improve ment of stock, and it is doing most valuable service to Michigan farmers by its constant and able advocacy of live stock interests. Our sales were to the following parties: Joseph Purves, Benton, Shiawassee County

lich., 1 bull. Myron Peckham, Parma, Mich., 1 bull. Wm. Johnson, Plymouth, 1 bull. C. A. Miller, Marshall, Mich., 1 cow and calf

We shall aim to have stock for sale at all times. We have a lot of yearling helfers, Rose of Sharons, Victoria Duchesses and Helas, that are very promising, and this spring's calves, (heifers mostly) are a very aniform lot, with grand backs and loins, straight legs, and I think showing excellen points for young things. They are the get of 3d Grand Bawn 39163-all red or red roan in color, and are evidence of the quality of their sire as a breeding bull. Peri Duchess 2d has a fine heifer calf and College Peri Duchess is developing into a grand heifer. She excele her dam in many respects. The Hereford cow Lemon 2d has given us a bull calf-s perfect beauty, sired by the Burleigh bull Careful. Lemon, on light feed, is carrying a grand coat of flesh, and looks as well now as when she was shown at the State Fair. I have never seen a cow that equaled her in feeding qualities.

THE West Michigan Farmers' Club will hold a grand field trial of agricultural implements on the farm of M. L. Sweet, near Grand Rapids, on Tuesday, June 6th. The programme includes trials of plows, harrows and cultivators. The committee on plows are S. L. Fuller, John Withey and N. Johnson. On harrows and culti vators, E. L. Briggs, George Van Ness and E. Manly. On miscellaneous entries, Lyman Murray, S. S. Bailey, and Robert Slater. The following general committee will have charge of all matters excepting the arranging and testing of implements I. B. Hamilton, S. Thorington, I. D. Davis, L. Averill, Peter Davis. All implements must be entered with the Secre tary of the club before the day of trial. Spring & Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, have placed at the disposal of the committee on plows, harrows and cultivators three fine medals, one to be award ed to the best riding or sulkey plow, one to the best walking plow, one to the best harrow or cultivator. Competition open to the world. All manufacturers and dealers are respectfully invited to exhibit.

A NEW YORK paper says that 5,000,000 bushels of potatoes have been imported into this country since December from Great Britain and Germany. The price at first was about 80 per bu, but the receipts were so heavy that they soon fell as low as 60c, and are now selling at 65 to 70c where they are in good condition. Taking the bulk of the receipts from abroad, the average in quality is much below that of the American potatoes. The imported stock i cheifly of the Champion variety, which has deep eyes, and would not be popular with our growers on account of their heavy vines and the large number of small pota-

THE Union Farmers' Club of Romeo will hold their eighth annual plowing match on the farm of S. A. Colby, half a mile south of Robert McKay's, on Thursday, June 1, 1882. Two classes will be formed, those under 21 years of age competing in one, and the other class to be open to all. Competition is open to the entire State. The judges are Robert Mc-Kay, N. G. Reid and George W. Phillips. Mr. John McKay is President, and Mr. C. J. Phillips Secretary of the club.

OUR readers should remember that the Spring Fair at Lansing opens on May 31 and lasts four days. Quite a lot of stock has been entered for sale, and more is looked for. If you have any stock you wish to dispose of write to Mr. Ben. B. Baker, Lan sing, Secretary of the Central Fair Associa tion, and he will send you particulars in PROF. JOHNSON of the Agricultural Col

lege, writes us that wheat on the College

farm is looking very well-a little thin,

but with a good healthy color. Corn will

be planted this (last) week, Clover is

backward, but not seriously damaged. THE June meeting of the Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held at the Hudson House, Lausing, on Wednesday, June 7th,

In the article in last issue on the breed ing of Old Charley, the sire of the Perry horse was given as Merinot Eclipse. Of course it should have been Monmouth Eclipse.

1882, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE LARGEST AND BEST .- The Buffalo Evening News, of the 20th, says: "Fore paugh's circus tent holds 13,000 people. It was filled yesterday afternoon and evening, and thousands were turned away at each performance. Such crowds have never before been seen in Buffalo. The limits of space forbid a detailed description of the multiplic ity of attractions. It is enough to say the Forepaugh fulfilled all his promises—brilliant as they were. The circus may be pronounced the finest that has been seen here for a year excluding none of last summer's shows.

MR. JAMES VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., the well known florist and seedsman, died suddealy on Thursday last, aged 64 years. Mr. Vick had a national reputation, and probably did as much to encourage a taste for floriculture in this country as any one man. He was first a printer, then an edi-

tor on the old Genesee Farmer and afterwards on the Rural New Yorker when it was at the height of its popularity. Lately he has published the Floral Guide, an espocially meritorious work, devoted to Mr. Vick's favorite pursuit-floriculture. He started in the flower seed business in 1862, and was very successful. He was very active and energetic, and will be a serious loss in the interest to which he had so long devoted his energies. He leaves a wife and seven children, all the latter married but

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. The Vandalia Journal has "gone over

Sixty trees have been set out in the yards Owosso Press: John Todd, an old resident and ploneer, died here this week, aged 88

Battle Creek Journal: Mrs. Harriet Marsh's nonse was destroyed by fire on the 17th. Loss, Fourteen hundred dollars worth of books

have been added to the library at Olivet in Pontiac Gazette: Hon. Samuel Axford.

one of the oldest citizens of Oakland County, died on the 17th inst.

A large barn burned at Saginaw City, on the 16th, and six horses perished in the fiames. Loss, \$4,000; with light insurance. Ionia Standard: There are 5,247 acres of wheat this year in Berlin township, one thousand acres more than there were last

A two year old and a three year old me-rino sheep, sheared by C. H. Johnson, of Northville, yielded respectively 28 and 29% A new process flour mill, with a capacity of 400 barrels per day, is to be built at East Sec

400 barrels per day, is to be built at East Sag inaw by Jesse Hoyt and a well known local Lansing Republican: The fair of the Cen-

tral Michigan Agricultural Society promises to be a success, and extensive preparations are being made. Utica Sentinel: L. D. Smith, brakesman,

was hit by an overhanging bridge between Goodison and Orion, and died from his injuries, last week. The Manchester Enterprise offers a conundrum: "Could a \$25,000 stock company be or-ganized here to carry on the manufacture of agricultural tools?"

Dowagiac Republican: Two hundred and eighty-two citizens of Berrien County draw pensions. The total amount paid, including arrears, is \$57,486 annually. James Parrent, accused of killing William

Michie, near Pinconning, last March, was tried at Bay City last week, and found guilty on the jury's first ballot. Bay City Tribune: H. Hazelton, the defaulting clerk of the Pinconning Logging Company, is reported to have committed sui-cide at Shellmound, Tenn.

Judge H. J. Beakes, of Ann Arbor, died on the 18th inst, after a long illness. He was a prominent citizen of Ann Arbor, and had held numerous offices of trust.

Twenty-five barrels of whiskey, strung along the front of a dealer's store in Kalamazoo, indicate that there will be no drouth in that village this summer. Marshall Statesman: A. O. Hyde bought

12,000 pounds of wool clipped from fat sheep sent to Buffalo, last week, for which he paid 251/4 cents. It was unwashed. A Hillsdale man of good pluck started for Dakota last week, and will ask no odds of the railroads. He takes a lot of horses with him, and proposes to drive through.

At Dexter, last week, the village council had some trees planted in the village park, and in a night or two, some vandal pulled up six of them, and carried them off.

Lansing Republican: Schultz, Sattler & Co. will remove their barrel and stave works from

Baldwin Star: The sawmill of Wall & Ship-ley, on the F. & P. M. road near Nirvana, was set on fire by a spark in the sawdust carrier, and totally destroyed. Loss, \$6,000. Manchester Enterprise: At Petersburg, on the Monroe branch of the L. S. & M. S. road,

an old man named Cherry was run over by the cars and instantly killed on the 18th. Holly Advertiser: David Hadley, of Groveland, had a sheep shealing last weel fleece of one Merino ram welghed 291

The fleece of four ewes averaged 14% pounds The Capac Argus withdraws from active duty as such, and links its fortunes with the Fort Gratiot paper, expecting to thus gain more ducats and more experience, especially the

Grand Haven Herald: Sterling Frantz, head sawyer at the shingle mill, was almost instantly killed by being thrown on the saw by a slab which falled to be thrown off the carriage. A three year old child of Aaron Wilbur living near Bellevue, fell into a pail of boil-ing brine left standing upon the kitchen floor, and was scalded so severely that he died in a

Adrian Press: Jeptha Fleming, a farmer of Cambridge, committed suicide on the It is charitably inferred that he was pa deed is known.

H. M. Thayer and Sidney Lewis were arrested at Elba, Gratiot County, for counterfeiting last week. Dies and moulds were found in Thayer's house, also some of the At Charlotte, on the 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, of Brookfield, a couple nearly 90 years old, were thrown from a wagon and badly injured. There is little hope that the

lady will survive. Saginaw Herald: A singular accident occur-ed at Batchelor's mill on the 17th. A board which Alfred Belfrey was running through the edger flew back, striking him with such

force as to cut his throat. Richmond Review: The right of way through the village, a site for a depot, and \$12,000 in subscriptions have been secured at demphis for the new railroad, which is no looked upon as a sure thing.

Midland Republican: The bromine works manufactured during the past few months an average of 5,000 pounds of bromine. They have just added some new machinery, and propose to increase this empart. Ann Arbor Argus: James Colman, of Shar

on, got tight, and resenting the shying of his horse, cut the animal's throat on the street. He was arrested for cruelty to animals, and ought to have his own throat cut. At Ann Arbor on the 17th, Wm. Large,

boy of 13, was arrested on suspiciou of having murdered another lad named Dose, 12 years old. The latter can not be found, and it is said Large confessed he killed him. Ionia Standard: L. M. Kelsey recently sheared 39 ewes and the total weight of their fleeces was 509 pounds—an sverage of a little over 12 pounds each. Sixteen of the test ewes averaged nearly 16 pounds each.

Two large farmers near Dexter have resolv Two large tarmers user Detter inverses.

et to shear their sheep without wa-hing, and
ship the wool direct to Boston. They invie
their brother farmers to join with them,
hoping to put a stop to the practice of washing shear.

Allegan people complain that though large quantities of fruit are raised there, residents cannot secure good fruit, it all being shippe i to foreign markets. A new application of the proverb that shoemakers' children always go barefoot. The Plainwell Independent says the small pox scare is about over, there having been no deaths, and the disease not very severe. At

Orangeville, 12 miles from Plainwell, scarlet fever has been raging, five deaths having occurred in less than a week.

Ernest Webb, engineer of the pony engine at the Nichols, Shepherd & Co. machine works, met with a seri us accident by falling from his engine, his right arm being cut off, and his head and shoulders hadly mutilated. It

not expected he can survive.

Eslow's planing mill, sash, blind and door manufactory at Albion, burned on the night of the 20th. Eslow's loss will be about \$5,000, and the firm of Loder & Aldrich, who occupied it, lose about \$2,000 worth of stock and material. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Hamilton & Foster of Flint, sold on the 16th. Hamilton & Foster of Film, sold on the 16th, 60 head of their yearling Hereford bulls, to go to Wyoming Territory. They were bought by parties at Cheyenne, who paid the neat little sum of \$6,860 for them. Sixteen of the mimals are thoroughbreds, and the remaining 52 are grades.

One hundred and ten men arrived at Musbe numered and ten men arrived at Mus-kegon on the 20th, and were placed under the protection of Pinkerton's force. They ex-pected to begin work on Monday, and it is be-sieved that many of the strikers will resume work, and that business will again boom in the mills so long silent.

At Niles, on the 19th, Fred Merritt was caught by the belt of the machinery at the wood pulp mill, and flung over the shaft, which was revolving at the rate of 180 turns per minute. His right arm and shoulder were broken, and his feet pounded almost to a tall from stelling the heavy at each revo i jelly from striking the beams at each revo

Saginaw Courier: Jesse Hoyt's large planing mill was destroyed by fire on the after-noon of the 17th, and \$70,000 worth of pro-perty vanished in smoke in an hour. The only plausible theory of the fire is that it must have been caused from friction of one of the pulleys that operate the fan. There was no insurance. The Shiawassee American wants the stone

quarries near Corunna developed. The stone is of a quality bordering upon the sandstone, and yet is sufficiently hard for all ordinary purposes of building, and is as good if not superior to a great amount of stone that is at present being used in the erection of brick buildings. There is no question as to its du rability.

Monroe is the boss town for runaways, and Monroe is the boss town for runaways, and it is a poor week for business when they don't have three or four. The flery untamed steeds generally slow up among the shade trees in front of a leading doctor's residence, and he has been obliged to "blanket" the trees to prevent them from being entirely killed, as each escaping team injures them more or less by barking them.

.The Monroe Commercial is responsible for the statement that a span of horses belonging to J. A. Loranger, of that city, are in the habit of releasing themselves from the re-straints of their halters in the following manner: "How they gained their freedom puz gled their keeper for some time, and he deter-mined to find out by keeping a close watch. He was rewarded one day last week by seeing one of the animals reach over into his mate's stall and unbuckle the halter with his teeth. which service was returned by the other one thus setting each other at freedom."

General News.

Hanlan, the oarsman, has made \$80,000 in

The cotton product of the world is estimated to be 7,000,000 bales. A fast mail from Chicago westward is to be

provided by the postoffice department. The army worm is reported to be doing sonsiderable damage in Union County, Ill. Two hundred Chicago tanners struck this

James Gordon Bennett has given Capt. De Long's widow \$50,000 in government bonds. The House has passed the bill extending the charters of the National banks twenty rears.

Senator Logan's health is much improved, and he will take his place in the Senate this

Canadian butter in large quantities is being muggled into Maine concealed in carloads of kindling wood. Fraudulent manufacturers of and dealers in

Santa Fe land scrip are under indictment at Yankton, Dakota. A cyclone at McAllister, Indian Territory, recensly killed 15 persons, and wounded 110, about 50 of them fatally.

A mortgage on personal property, recorded in Boston the other day, provided for a rate of interest of 50 per cent per annum.

A number of persons at Washington, D. C., engaged in selling Louisiana and Havana lottery tickets have been sent to jail. Frank James and several of his equally dis-

eputable friends are in Texas and a special effort will be made to capture them. The war department has issued an order etting forth a scheme of competition for

orizes for marksmanship in the army. President Arthur has been made a party to suit in New York brought against the firm of which he was formerly a member. During the 10 months ending April 30 a total of 544,599 immigrants arrived in this country. The April arrivals alone numbered 108,823.

The Railroad Gazette foots up 2,503 miles of new railroad constructed thus far this year, against 1,018 miles for the same time last year. The Standard Oil Company has offered the government \$80,000,000 for the Brooklyn navy yard, and the government is thinking about

Gen. Grant will preside, and Gens. Sherman and Hancock will be present at the exercises on the evening of Decoration Day in New York.

The House Committee on patents has un-mimously agreed to report adversely on the oill extending the Siemens-Bessener steel The Chicago gamblers have recovered from he panic caused by the late raid of the police on their establishments, and are running

ments, and are running their games as usual. The House Committee on Elections reports that Love, greenbacker, of the Eighth Discrete of Ausuma, is entitled to the seat now occupied by Wheeler.

The new \$13,000,000 State Capitol at Albany in such sorry plight that the papers say it ill cost \$5,000 to find out whether portions of it can stand alone or not.

Thirty carloads of wheat, first shipment on a contract of 500 000 tons for Liverpool, via the Mississippi from St. Louis to New Or-eans, are en route from California. The Secretary of the Interior will ask Con gress to appropriate \$90,000 immediately to buy beef for the Mescalero Indians, who are

reported to be in danger of starving. W. B. Hennersheets, bookkeeper for C. H. Palsifer, Chicago, has been arrested for em-bezzling \$3,000 of his employer's money,

Near Muscatine, Iowa, a girl aged 15, aided and abetted by her brother, aged 18, killed her father, aged 65. It seems the children were rery impatient to control the family property. Two men named Frost and Sabin, made

their escape from the St. Albans, Vt., jall last week by digging a tunnel under the jall wall with a tin wash-basin and a stove shaker. The accounts of Adam Dundare, ex-county treasurer of Reading, show a total indebnets of \$41,530, instead of \$2,000 as claim His bondsmen have been given until June 1 to

The New York banks are loaded down with deposits, which have increased \$18,000,000 during the past year. Money has been loaned as low as 2 per cent per annum the past Guiteau has written another letter, threat-

ming the President, Cabinet, officials generally, the court en banc, and all the Ar le with the wrath of God if he is "mur Shipherd says he means to let the investi-

rating committee alone, and he wants it to let nim alone. But he will be heard from through he papers, and intends waking up Mr. Indians attacked a train on the Concepcion

road, Mexico, last week, and killed five men and two women. They also attacked the haclenda of San Lorengo and killed two

LOU Single Sar By the Sea To Insure

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t the investi-wants it to let from through king up Mr.

e Concepcion illed five men attacked the d killed two

Sundry citizens of Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Kentucky have petitioned for the pardon of the three notorious Younger brothers, who are now confined in the pen-ficultary of the first named State.

John Cretzlo, Gen. Oswald, Geo. C. Knoll and Otto Gibson, members of the Wolf Lake Pleasure Club, of Chicago, were drowned in that lake, near Sheffield, Ind., by the capaizing of their boats on Sunday of last week.

Henry W. Kendall, a Syracuse, N. Y., resurrectionist, was found dead in the cemetery near that city. He had commenced work on a grave the night before, and somebody unknown put a bullet through his head.

The exports of meat, tallow and dairy products for the six months ending April 80, show a falling off in value of \$20,000,000, from those of the corresponding period last year, though the prevailing prices have been

The Cincinnati Gazette publishes a statement showing that the 18 brewers and 2,000 saloon keepers in that city only pay taxes on \$548,000 worth of personal property—less than the amount paid by one dry goods

The steamer Altenhower arrived at San Francisco, last week, with a cargo of Chinese and 36 cases of small-pox on board. In attempting to remove the patients to the pest house the barge capsized, drowning several

Joseph Ledwith, a Chicago brakeman, fired his pistol to frighten three tramps off his train, last week, near Sag Bridge, they refusing to get off, killing one of them. He was arrested, but on trial was discharged, the grounds being that it was justifiable homi-

A lawyer of Bangor, Me., has brought suit for \$5,000 damages against the publishers of a local history which reports him dead and gives him a first-class oblituary notice. Tho editor ought to know better than speak well of a lawyer, and he will probably be charged heavy damages for the libel.

The importation of luxuries, including under that head, silks, wines, diamonds, jewelry, books, paintings and other articles not reckoned among the necessaries of life, was only \$50,000,000 in 1879, avainst \$77,000,000 for the same articles in 1881, thus show the bow rapidly the extravagues of the ing how rapidly the extravagance of the country has increased with its prosperity.

Last week at Laredo, Mexico, two brothers named Romero assassinated Father Luna, Catholic priest, and his brother Pedro, on the road near San Pedro, Mexico. The murderers went to a fair which did not come off, and the victims smiled at their disappointment, Strangers going to Mexico will please be careful and not "rile" the natives by smiling at them.

them.

The idea of a tariff commission has started all the broken down politicians into a race for position as a commissioner. Now let the President nominate some one conversant with the sgricultural interests, and others with the manufacturing and business interests, good, practical men, and let them study the best interests of the country as a whole, and not merely the section in which they may be located, and see if a tariff devoid of the intraceles and mistakes of the present one cancacles and mistakes of the present one cannot be devised.

Foreign.

Bizgar, the Irish member of parliament, has \$20,000 breach of promise suit, and probabfeels bigger than ever.

The Danish Government powder magazine at Copenhagen exploded last week, killing fix persons and wounding many others.

The Garfield Home for Working Girls, named after President Garfield, was opened at London last week by Minister Lowell and a number of English dignitaries. The crown jewels of France, valued at \$2,000,000, are to be sold, and the proceeds devoted to works of public utility, a decree to that effect having at last been issued.

English, French and Italian astronomera were enabled to observe the eclipse of the sun on Thursday in Egypt. They also managed to obtain photographs of the corons, for the

Great misery is said to prevail among the Jewish refuges from Russia who have gathered in thousands at Brody, Austria. Ten thousand are without shelter and the citizens are unable to feed them. The damage done by the anti-Jewish movement in Russia, including property destroyed and money taken away, is estimated at \$110,000,000. In view of this the Minister of Finance threatens to resign if Iguatieff's measures for acclerating the departure of the Jews are adopted.

Special Notice.

Mr. Francis Graham, stock auctioneer, of my16-4t Detroit, will be in attendance on Saturday, June 3rd, at the spring fair of the Central Michigan Association, to be held at Lansing next week, and will be pleased to make arrangements for the sale of stock on that day.

To promote a vigorous growth of the hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, and sures itching of the scalp.

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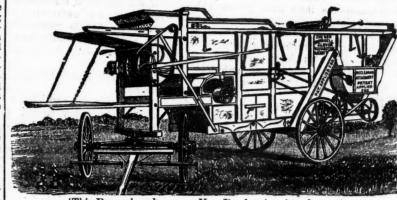
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Wh ere are the fields and their emerald clover, The wayside flowers and traveling cart, The new-found love and the long-tried lover? They are better by far than our feverish art. We are sick unto death of jealousy's fetter, The secret dagger, the ceaseles There's triumph in fame, but freedom's better So give us a taste of a wandering life.

The senses sicken as fancy's hand Paints endless love in Bo B obemia's ways are stewn with flowers, Her children free from the revel of wine; Her dust is slaked by the sweetened shower Neath covering trees they toast and dine, When care creeps close, why away they wande For hope endures when the heart sees youde

How many despise, but how few withstand, The ceaseless joys of Bohemia's land. To the fields away! for nature presses

On toiling foreheads a balmy kiss; re's nothing so sweet as her wild care No love more full to the lips than this, God grant, my brothers, when all is over, And holiday hours cut short by fate, That the sense of flowers and the scent of clover May soften sorrow and silence ha Old Time coon measures the fatal sand. And the curtain falls on Bohemia's land.

SWEET CLOVER.

I have breathed a tinted air Of delicate odor Feeling something new and rare Since first I saw he Sudden glow in garden glade

CLEMENT SCOTT

Where she's a rover; We meet-I give her, half afraid. Sprays of sweet clover.

She is reading now her book I'll not disturb her; Merely o'er her shoulder look -Lo! the sweet clover.

It was twilight's softest hour, Fragrant and tender— Life burst to glorious flower It's all one splendid rose-

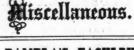
Perfect completeness Who cares how the world goes We journey here and there

Little reck we how or where Since we're together Fair home all sheltered sweet

Caressing and caressed; Children playing at our feet, Blessing and blest. Love's sacred volume read

Over and over, Every page, since we were wed; Scented with clover. A sweet-leafed mound apar Green in October

Alone?-Ah! she left her heart-



PAMELA'S FACULTY.

They talked over Deacon Semple's death in the sewing circle. It was very sad that that would be so humiliating to tell of, pneumonia, poor man. But Mrs. Calkins at whose house the society met that week couldn't help thinking that it would have been a very dull meeting if he had not; for since everybody had found out just why Luke Judkins had been obliged to mortgage his farm, and Dr. Saunders's marriage with his housekeeper had become an old story there was absolutely not hing to talk about. It was also providential that he should die just after planting was over, and before having had begun. He was growing very deaf, too, and was always shiftless. Being s deacon, of course he was prepared, and there was really not much to mourn for, except that now Pamely would have to take care of herself, and Pamely had no faculty. Ruthy Ann could go on keeping school, as she had done for years, and the twins, luckily, were married. Pamely was the only one that was left unprovided.

for-the kind that had no faculty. The farm was all run out; and if it were not, Pamely wouldn't know any better than to expect to raise pumpkins on a per vine. If she was a farmer's daughter she didn't know but what potatoes came up of their own accord, and weeded and dug themselves. Mrs. Ichabod Badger (gen erally known as Mis' Ichabod) thought it probable that she even supposed that they washed themselves, and jumped into the dinner pot. And it was evident that she set a sight more by posies than she did by garden sass. She was always littering up the house with weeds and stuff out of the woods, and she drew pictures when she'd better have been drawing candles or making soap. She took after the Spencersher mother's folks. One of them wasn't half witted and wrote verses, and another thing that wa'n't proper. And when he painted pictures, and never amounted to anything. And Pamely was headstrong; she never seemed to pay any attention to good advice. She was always as pleasant and amiable about it as could be, but she would go right on in her own way. That was like her father; when they tried to dismiss the Rev. Mr. Caldwell for unsoundness of doctrine, Deacon Semple he wouldn't agree to it. He didn't get excited and call hard names, as the others did, but though they argued and argued, he wouldn't be convinced:

Mis' Ichabod was of the opinion that s committee of ladies ought to call upon Pamely, and advise her to go and keep house for old Hiram Hutchinson. He had a large farm and two invalid daughters, one afflicted with spinal disease, and the other with epilepsy; so 'twas a hard place, and of and sevens, not having any faculty; but old Hiram was willing to take her, because he was very close, and she wouldn't expect much. And Mis' Hosea Blodgett added that as Hiram was a widower, nobody knew what might happen. He was over fifty, find him at home, his report was not and hard to get along with, but then altogether satisfactory.

Pamely couldn't be far from twenty-five and ought to be willing to make a sacrific for the take of a home. Ben Seaverne who used to keep company with her, had gone off to sea five years before, and had probably got drowned, to say nothing of being a shiftless good-for-nothing, and surely there was no man in Brimblecom who wanted to marry a girl without faculty.

Before the meeting adjourned, Mis' Ichabod, Mis' Hosea Blodgett, and M Nancy Perkins, the postmistress, were appointed to labor with Pamely.

There was no doubt about the zeal of the committee. Bright and early next morn ing so early, in fact, that the breakfast dishes were not washed in any town except Brimblecom-the three ladies presented themselves at the front door of Deacon Semple's late residence; front doors were reserved for state occasions in Brimblecon. The committee, after consultation had decided that this was an occasion which rendered the use of the front door appro

Keturah Grant, who had been maid of all-work in Deacon Semple's family for half a century, hobbled to the door, and admitted them to the sitting-room; and there was Pamela, with a great bunch of weeds butteroups and clover and white weedspainting, actually painting, at that time in the morning! She were a high-necked and long-sleeved apron, which was bedaubed with paint, and on her nose was a smirch of bright yellow.

The committee with one consent heaved deep sigh. "Seein' Scripter commands no to be kind

to the widow and the fatherless, we thought we'd come and tell you that old Hiram Hutchinson wants a housekeeper." said Mis' Ichabod, who had been chosen chief spokesman, in view of the "flow of language" for which she was renowned.

Pamela turned an innocent, puzzled face upon Mis' Ichabod-a very lovely face, with a pure pale skin, and soft shy brown eyes, though in Brimblecom, where rosycheeked beauties were the fashion, they had never thought of calling it so,

"Oh, the widower! I couldn't think for the moment what you meant. Poor man! I am sorry if he can't find one. But nobody could expect me to give up Keturah. surely! She is growing too old; and she wouldn't leave me, anyway."

The committee looked at each other, Their mission seemed a somewhat difficult one to perform. Was Pamely so innocent as she looked? Mis' Ichabod had a dread ful suspicion that she was deep, and she resolved not to be daunted.

"We thought you might like the place yourself, seein' you was left so kind of dependent," she said. "1? Oh dear! I haven't the least bit of

faculty, you know," and Pamela laughed merrily. "Them that hain't got any faculty have

got to try to do something, if they don't want to be objicks of charity." said Mis' Ichahod.

"I don't think Brimblecom will ever have to take care of me. If it does, I am such a little thing it won't cost much." There was the suspicion of a flush

Pamela's cheek and a tense look about her mouth that the committee did not observe. They only saw her laugh, and they arose in high dudgeon. "I home the time won't come when you

won't find it a laughing matter," said Mis' Hosea Blodgett, who was determined not to come away without saying anything; 'Oh, I hope not," said Pamela, sweetly.

"That was the very worst thing about Deacon Semple-you never could make him mad," said Miss Nancy Perkins, as other members of the committee wouldn't acknowledge it. Pamela's resemblance to her father in that respect was the thing that they had found most aggravating in their interview with her.

Before they had reached their homes they repented that they had not said more, but there was something in Pamela's manner that made it seem an impossibility. The committee could not explain it clearly. Pamela had been quite pleasant and polite. but they didn't care to go again. However, they quite agreed that the matter ought not to rest there, and they were willing-even anxious-to go and confer with Mr. Stockbridge, the minister, upon the subject. Perhaps he could be induced to advise her. She would not dare to be so

high and mighty with her minister. The Rev. Mr. Stockbridge was a grave and dignified man of nearly forty, who, when he had first come to Brimblecom. ten years before, had had the caps of half the young ladies of his parish persistently set at him. They had now, if they had not wholly abandoned the cap-setting, learned to "draw it mildly, lest it were all in vain," for the minister had never shown the slightest signs of being caught. He seemed embarrassed when the committee visited him and made known their errand. As Mis' Hosea Blodgett said, in describing the

interview to her friends: "He kinder turned red, and then he kinder turned white, and he looked all ways for Sunday, jest as if we'd said somesaid anything, which wa'n't for as much as a minute, he up and said jest as good as to say that he didn't consider 'twas any of his business. But Mis' Ichabod she jest talked and argerfied beautiful about how the town would have to take care of her, and bein' her father was a deacon, the church ought to do its duty, advisin' and laborin' with her if she was headstrong and set up, and convinced him-with a few words that I let fall as 'twas given me to speak-and he said he'dgo and deal with Pamela accordin to the best wisdom and i ter, with great politeness. "I said I had judgment that was given him. When she sees him a-comin' she'll dowse her peak. for there's nobody in Brimblecom that ain't

afraid of the minister." Within a week the committee waited upon the minister to hear the result of his advice to Pamela. It was very hard to find course she would keep everything at sixes him at home; they tried four times before they succeeded. If he had been anybody but the minister, they could not have avoided the painful suspicion that he slipped out of the back door when he saw them coming. And when at last they did

" Miss Semple did not care to accept the osition of housekeeper to Mr. Hiram Hutchinson," he said, as if Pamela were the greatest lady in the land, and could pick and choose positions. But then he was a minister, and ministers couldn't be expected to talk like common people.

"What is she a-goin' to do, then?" demanded Mis' Ichabod, severely. "I don't know of any other chance for her."

" I-I offered her a position, but she d clined that also," said the minister. The committee looked thunder-struck.

"I do hope it' wa'n't to keep school, said Mis' Hosea Blodgett, recovering herself suddenly, " for she hain't a mite of faculty, everybody knows. Why, I asked her once if she understood mathematics and she sald she could do addition if you gave her time. My Angelia understands mathematics, and besides beautiful learnin', she's got a real faculty for keeping

"It was not a position as school-teacher said the minister.

"She could kind of get along with house work, though she hain't any faculty. hope the folks ain't very particular," said Mis' Ichabod. "As she declined the position, it does no

seem to matter whether they are or not,' said the minister.

If Mis' Ichabod had not stood very much in awe of the minister, he would have then and there received "a piece of her mind," as she afterward declared; "for if there was anything that provoked her beyond endurance, it was a close-mouthed person." But as he was the minister, there was nothing to do but to take leave of him with coldness and dignity which should give some token of their displeasure.

As if he couldn't tell them just as well as not who wanted to hire Pamely to do house-work! But there was one comfortthe committee knew there was nothing going on in Brimblecom that they couldn' find out.

And just after she had expressed that opinion, Mis' Ichabod was so overcome by ome sudden thought that she fairly gasped and leaned for support against the town pump, which providentially stood in her

"I heard that Joanna Leach wanted to go home because her sister's twins had the measles. The minister wanted Pamely to keep house for him!" she gasped.

"Well, Mis' Ichabod, If you ain't got an inderstandin' worth havin'! And though never breathed it to a mortal before. I've had my suspicions that the minister wa'n't all he'd ought to be," exclaimed Mis' Hoses Blodgett. "I never knew a man to have one white

eyebrow for nothing," said Miss Naucy Perkins, darkly, Before night the report had spread all

over Brimb'ecom that the minister had asked Pamela Semple to keep house for him. Mr. Stockbridge was certainly the last person to be suspected of an impropriety, but appearance was deceitful. He surely must know that he ought to have a housekeeper who was at least fifty, and it was eminently proper that she should be toothless, cross-eyed, and disfigured by the small-pox, as Joanna Leach was. If Pamela were an especially capable person, the case would be somewhat different: but to be willing to bear with a housekeeper who had no faculty, he must have a personal regard for her.

The oldest inhabitant could not remem ber such an excitement in Brimblecom. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell's hersey had been tame, and the report that Dr. Saunders had anin comparison.

But several weeks went by before any sound of it reached the minister's ears. she opened the gate. And though the Happily for him, Brimblecom had a whole some fear of the minister. But at length, owing mainly to the efforts of Mis' Ichabod, Mis' Hoses Blodgett and Miss Nancy Perkins, it was decided that at the next church meeting one of the deacons should question the minister concerning the matter. Such a crying scandal must no longer remain uninvestigated.

It was a great day for Brimblecom. There had not been such an attendance at a church meeting since the Rev. Mr. Caldwell's trial for heresy. Mrs. Deacon Simmons said it seemed so much like counts conference that she got up at four o'clock and went to baking a great batch of pump kin ples before she remembered what sh

If the minister had an idea of what it al meant, he gave no sign, and when Deacon Simmons, with awful solemnity, and with a long preamble concerning the duty of a minister to set an example to his flock in righteousness, asked him if he thought it seem'y and becoming to ask the daughter of their late Deacon Ephraim Semple to become his housekeeper, the minister quietly replied that he had never done so.

The committee looked at each other, and verybody else looked at them. Miss Nancy Perkins felt, as she afterward expressed it as if she "would like to go through to Chiny"; but Mis' Ichabod bore up nobly, and Mis' Hosea Blodgett relied upon Mis Ichabod.

"Didn't you tell a committee consisting of Mis' Ichabod Badger, Mis' Hosea Blod gett, and Miss Nancy Perkins that you had done so?" pursued Deacon Simmons.

"I did not," said the minister, with a air of bland and innoceat surprise. This was too much for Mis' Ichabod She arose, and shaking her forefinger in

pressively at the minister, demanded: " Didn't you tell us that you had offered her a situation to keep house? And who in this livin' world could it be that wanted

a housekeeper but you?" "You misunderstood me," said the minis offered Miss Semple a position, and it was

not to teach school." Mis' Ichabod sat down, because nothing ccurred to her to say, and for a time there was silence. Then Deacon Simmons arose

and said, like a second Adam: "I hope you won't take no offense, no think nothin' more about this, Mr. Stock bridge. It's somethin' that the women folks have got up amongst themselves, and I guess it don't amount to but dretful lit-

"To relieve any further curlosity about the matter," said the minister, looking straight at the committee, "perhaps I had | enough for the support of the family."

better explain-although it is an explanation which a man doesn't often make in public-that the position which I affered Miss Semple, and which she declined, was have cost that section millions of dollars that of your minister's wife

Mis' lchabed always averred that it is hadn't been for a bit of cinnamon which sh had on her topgue, she should have fainted

The church-meeting broke up suddenly, the sentiment which Mis' Hosea Blodget expressed being apparently the sentimen of all—that she should have died in five minutes if she couldn't have got out where she could talk it over.

"Don't talk to me about that girl!" ex claimed Miss Nancy Perkins, with deep eeling. "There never was a man that I ook so much faculty to get as the minis "And she wouldn't have him! Depen

upon it, there's more in that than meets the eye. She's deep," said Mia' Ichabod. "What do you think Mis' Moses Gregg whispered to me in meetin'?" said Mis

Hosea Blodgett. "She says Pamely sells the pictures she paints for money sends 'em off to the city. And besides supporting her and Ketury, she's a goin' to pay off the mortgage on the farm." "I hain't never been sorry that I was

brought up to work," said Mis' Ichabod Vanity and folly may prosper for a sea on, but we all know where the downward path ends. If Pamely Semple hadn't been sent away to the academy, she might have been as likely and well-behaved as any gir in Brimblecom-if she hadn't any faculty. And with these remarks Mis' Ichaboo withdrew herself from the council.

On the even tenor of her way wen Pamela, working early and late with her brush, and before long a report found its way to Brimble com that she was considered a remarkable artist, and some things were evident to Brimblecom senses the mortgage was being paid off, the crops were in prosperous condition, and old Keturah was renewing her youth.

Brimblecom began to be proud Pamela. It almost forgot that it had ever been afraid she would become a pauper Nobody seemed to remember that she had been thought to have no faculty-nobody but the committee.

One or two persons were actually heard o say that it was a pity she wouldn't marry Mr. Stockbridge, but perhaps she had a right to look higher than the rest of the Brimblecom girls. Mis' Ichabod always shook her head with mysterious meaning when Pamela was mentioned, and said grimly, "Them that lives longest will see

One day trumph came to Mis' Ichabod. The committee were in the post-office-Mis' Ichabod and Mis' Hosea Blodgett were often so kind as to assist Miss Nancy Perkins in assorting the mail-when in came Mrs. Deacon Simmons, who was fat and scant of breath, and in such a state of excitement that the committee had, all and severally, to fan her vigorously before her news could be extracted. "Don't you think, as true as I'm a livin

woman and not a corpse, as I might expect to be, hearin' such upsettin' things and hurryin' so-" "Go on, go on! don't lose your breath!"

cried the committee, in chorus, fanning

vigorously. "We'll never breathe it to a "Oh, it's all over Brimblecom, That good fornothing cretur Ben Seaverns has antennæ, mouth, and other chief adjacent come back, without hardly so much as a parts; but the wings and legs are moved by coat to his back, and the rheumatic fever. up by cannerbals 'most-which nobody can't say wa'n't exactly like him-and nothing but skin and bones, and the doctor says most likely won't never be good for anything again, not to mention that he never was. And Pamely's took him in. and she and Ketury is a-nussin' him up. And that ain't the worst of it; the minister went up and married 'em! She's took that good-for nothin' cretur to take care of for life-her that might 'a had the minister?"

"They never got me to believe that she had any faculty," said Mis' Ichabod .-Sophie M. Swett, in Harper's Bazar.

The Care of the Eyes.

At the recent Sanitary Convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., Dr. J. C. Lundy, of Detroit, read a paper on "Hygiene in Relation to the Eye," which should have the widest circulation, especially among eachers and school officers. A fruitful source of eye troubles is shown to be the excessive strain upon the muscles and nerves of the eyes, due to faulty educational nethods, the ill planned and insufficient lighting of school rooms, poor ink and fine print in school books, and other causes which education might correct.

In conclusion, Dr. Lundy lays down the following rules for the better care of the

1. Avoid reading and study by poor 2. Light should come from the side

and not from the back or from the front. 3. Do not read or study while suffering great bodily fatigue or during recovery from illness.

4. Do not read while laying down. 5. Do not use the eyes too long at a time for near work, but give them occasional

periods of rest. 6. Reading and studying should be done systematically. 7. During study avoid the stooping po-

sition, or whatever tends to produce congestion of the head and face. 8. Select well printed books. 9. Correct errors of refraction with

10. Avoid bad hygienic conditions and the use of alcohol and tobacco. 11. Take sufficient exercise in the open

proper glasses.

12. Let the physical keep pace with the mental culture, for asthenopia is most usually observed in those who are lacking n physical development.

THE New York Herald drops the follow ing observation: "The subscription for the benefit of Mrs. Jesse James will probably be a pleasant thing. The people of Missouri will carry this affair through unaided, strangers who formerly passed through the State having subscribed long

The Mississippi Levees. The recent floods in the cotton growing

and inflicted great damage to the cotton growing and sugar interest, have convinced cople generally that some means must be devised to prevent a recurrence of such isasters. The building of levees, for which Congress has just voted an enormous sum, is really useless, as they will be swept away whenever an overflow like this last one again occurs. In fact it is worse than use less to build them under present circumstances, as it will only encourage people to go on and make improvements, relying upon them for protection, and it has been repeatedly proved that they are totally inadequate to afford it. It looks as if the only way out of the difficulty is to give the surplus water freer exit by opening up new outlets or enlarging and straightening old ones. Work in this direction must be commenced sooner or later, for the continuous losses suffered under the levee system are too heavy a burden to be longer carried In that connection we note that Herr Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, a distinguished German engineer now visiting this country, in discussing the question of prevention of floods in the Mississippi Valley, says that the only plan is to assist the great river in its effort to enlarge and shorten its channel to the gulf. He mentioned the Po, in Italy, a comparatively small stream, as furnishing an example of the inefficiency of earth embarkments to prevent inunda tions. It has magnificent dikes, but they are broken through by almost every flood, and the bottom lands inundated. Herr Wartegg thinks that the money already expended in levees for the Mississippi has been wasted. He would assist nature by changing the outlet of Red river to the gulf through the Calcasieu river, emptying into the Calcasieu bay; give the Wachita an outlet to the gulf through the Atchafalaya, and give the Mississippi a new outlet to the gulf though Lakes Borgne and Ponchartrain. By these means he believes the danger of disastrous overflows, such as that from which a large area of the lower Mississippi Valley has just suffered incalculable loss, would be averted and that they can be prevented in no other way. While these measures would be expensive

Man and Insects

they would not be more so than the pro-

posed system of levees, and if they gave

permanent relief would be cheap at any

The only nerves (worth mentioning) in

the human body which are not under the control of the brain, are those of the heart and other internal organs; and over these parts, as everybody knows, we have not any voluntary, power. But all our limbs and muscles are moved in accordance with impulses sent down from the brain, so that, for example, when I have made up my mind to send a telegram to a friend, my legs take me duly to the telegraph office, my hand writes the proper message, and my tongue undertakes the necessary arrangements with the clerk. But in the insect's body there is no such regular sub ordination of all the parts composing the nervous system to a central organ or head office. The largest knot of nerve matter, it is true, is generally to be found in the neighborhood of the sense organs, and it. receives direct nerve bundles from the eyes. separate knots of nerve cells, connected by a sort of spinal cord with the head, capable of acting quite independently on their own account. Thus, if we cut off a wasp's head and stick it on a needle in front of she poked her sharp nose in sight of some sugar and water, the mouth will greedily begin to eat the sweet sirup, apparently unconscious of the fact that it slightest noise, and as silently lifted has lost its stomach and that the food is from her resting-place his old gun. quietly dropping out of the gullet at the | whose true inwardness at that moment other end as fast as it is swallowed. So, too, if we decapitate that queer Mediterranean insect, the praying mantis, the shot, both wadded with a half-pound headless body will still stand catching flies with its outstretched arms, and fumbling thrust her muzzle through the rice about for its mouth when it has caught one, evidently much surprised to find that its head is unaccountably missing. In fact, whatever may be the case with man, the insect, at least, is really a conscious automaton. It sees or smells food, and it is at once impelled by its nervous constitution to eat it. It receives a sense-impression from the bright hue of a flower, and it is irresistably attracted towards it, as the moth is to the caudle. It has no power of deliberation, no ability even to move its limbs in unaccustomed manners. It whole life is governed for it by its fixed nervous constitution, and by the stimulations it receives from outside. And so, though the world probably appears much the same to the beetle as to us, the nature of its life is very different. It acts like a piece of mechanism, wound up to perform a certain number of fixed movements, and incapable of ever going beyond the narrow circle for which it is designed. -Grant Allen, in Knowledge.

Richest City in the World

Frankfort-on-the-Main, containing population of about 100,000, is said to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. If its wealth were equally divided marks, or some \$5,000. There are, as may be supposed, many poor people in the town, but the citizens are, as a whole, in unusually comfortable circumstances, more so, probably, than the citizens of any other capital in Germany or Europe. It is stated that there are 100 Frankforters worth from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth \$3,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the great banking centres of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at \$2,000. 000,000, more than fourth of which the famous Rothschilds, whose original and parent house is there, own and control. The annual transactions in bills of exchange are in excess of \$100,000,000. Its general trade and manufacturing indus-tries have greatly increased since the for-mation of the German Empire, to which Frankfort was originally averse, being free city and an opponent to Prussia, until coerced, in July, 1866, by General Von Falkenstein, who entered it with an army and imposed a fine of \$1,000,000 floring

a place for conventions and assemblies of all sorts that it is ant to be full of atrangers, and is consequently very expensive and by no means satisfactory to tarry in States along the Mississippi River, which

India Proofs

There are various ways in which de eptions are practiced. For instance unlettered India proof," as it is technically called, is, from being taken of the engraving at an earlier stage, very much superior to what is called a "lettered India print," which is obtained after many impressions have been taken off the engraving, and when the plate has consequently become worn, and the picture lost its clearness and sharpness of line. To turn an "India print," therefore, into an "India proof," the India print is cut down all round close to the engraving. A clean sheet of India paper, of the same tone as the this vast interest has gradually developed India print, but of a larger size, so as until now fully one third of all the reapers to show a clean, blank margin, is then mounted on a piece of still larger plain paper, and the cut down India print in turn is mounted in such a position as to show the usual margin all round. Before drying, the manipulated print is subjected to immense pressure, which so forces the mounted print into the India paper as to entirely hide the difference in the thickness of the material. A true impression taken of a plate leaves the mark of the plate all round the picture; and to add this to the "doctored" India proof, a plain steel or copper plate of the proper size is laid on the face of the print which is again subjected to pressure, and the deception is then so complete as almost to baffle detection. A volume belonging to a collector was supposed to contain India paper impressions of engravings to the value of £300, but on examination they were found to be "doctored" plates, not worth £30 in all.-[Chambers' Jour-"The Trapper's Last Shot."

He was probably christened James,

out is always Jim now, and, along with the greater part of his christened name he has almost entirely lost his surname. If he had been a few shades lighter, he might have been 'Colored Jim," but black being the absorption of all color, this name would not fit him. He is an expert trapper and fisherman, but, rather singularly, considering these gifts, a poor marksman. For years he lugged about or carried in his boat an ancient flint-lock Queen's arm, so deadly in its action that it would kill pickerel with only a charge of powder, so Jim said: yet he rarely brought home any spoils of field or flood but such as were gained by trap or hook.

Once, however, he made a very tell ng shot. It was on an October mora ing, and he was paddling his light trapping-skiff up the channel of Womakakatuk as silently as any Indian could, when, as he rounded a bend. he saw through the tall stalks of the wild rice at least a dezen ducks sitting among the lily-pads in the edge of the channel, not six rods from him. Here | construction of their machines, and thus was his long-sought opportunity, and have earned a like reputation for them, no sooner did he descry them than a none have had the enterprise to do this. backward stroke of his paddle stopped the headway of the craft just before the unsuspecting fowl. Then he laid the paddle in the boat without the consisted of all the powder in her owner's possession and a handful of BB or so of waspnest. He cautiously stalks, cocked her without a tell-tale click of the ponderous lock, set the breech-plate firmly against his shoulder, laid his cheek to the stock, took such long and deliberate aim that a spider, setting his snare among the rushes, made fast an end to his web to the rusty barrel before Jim, shutting both eyes, set his teeth, and with a sturdy pull, unhitched. There was a dazzling flash in the pan as if a kettle full of lard had caught fire, and then the noble weapon belched forth a horizontal column of flame and smoke, kicked Jim and his skiff half the boat's length astern, and gave a roar that went bellowing down the creek, across the lake, and was tossed back and forth from Split Rock Mountain to Shell house for five minutes before it lost its voice. When Jim got his eyes opened and

his wits gathered, he peered through the eddying smoke and saw-not a feather raised, nor one wounded duck fluttering its last, but some riding unconcernedly with their heads knocked off, and some keel up in a quarter-acre among its inhabitants, every man, woman of fine splinters. Then up rose two and child would have, it is said, 20,000 Boston men from among the rushes, and the fire, and smoke, and uproar, and vicious recoil of Jim's gun were as nothing to the vials of wrath which they poured out upon his devoted head. Never was such paddling done on these waters as Jim did till he put half a mile of Wonakakatuk's channel seething with his rapid strokes, beween himself and the scene of bloodless slaughter. Then he shoved his boat into the rushes and skulked ashore. Next day he offered his gun for sale,

giving as a reason that she burned so

much powder no poor man could afford

to keep her. He effected a sale at

\$1.50, and has done no duck-shooting

since. He says with emphatic shakes

of the head, "Any man that'll try to

fool ducks with them wooden images

will steal sheep! Yes sir, 'course he

will!"-[Forest and Stream.

SPRINGFIELD, O.

The Largest Agricultural Machine Shop, in the World.

"CHAMPION" SHOPS AT

The Krupp manufactories of Prussia are the most extensive workshops in existence, employing about six thousand men in making cannon, mortars, and other heavy weapons of warfare. Next in capacity and size, but engaged in peaceful instead of warlike operations, are the Champion Reaper Works of Springfield O., whose fame is second only to the Krupps. The recent growth of American manufactures has astonished the world and the enormous production of Champion Harvesting Machines forms a brilliant chapter in our industrial annals. From very small beginnings, thirty years ago, and mowers annually sold in the world are "Champions," and probably one half of the entire grain and grass crops harvested in the United States are cut by Charapion Machines.

The manufacture and sale of all thi costly machinery is systematically divided between five distinct organizations, all centering in Springfield. Our farmers all know the firm of Warder, Bushnell & Glessner, who supply "Champions" for the northern and northwestern States from their Springfield, Chicago and Jackson offices; but this great house is only one factor in the "Champion" combination Besides the extensive factories of this firm. there are the shops, both new and oid, of Whiteley, Fassler & Kelly, and of the "Champion Machine Company." Then there two are large auxiliary organizations owned by these three firms in commonthe "Champion Malleable Iron Company," and the "Champion Bar and Kuife Company"-who furnish special parts needed in the construction! of the Champion Machines. And the works of a third organization of this kind are now being completed-the Champion Rolling Mills and Steel Works-that will roll the needed bar iron and steel. This shows what pluck and capital can do,-just what the Champion people possess.

We have said a few words about each of the Champion Respers, Mowers and Binders on the first page, and as the machine is known in every township of the northern States, it needs no detailed description here. The Champion is well constructed throughout, and only the best quality of material is employed. Where wrought iron is best adapted for the required purpose, wrought iron is used: where the various grades of steel are best, those grades are used: where malleable iron is best, malleable iron is used; and malleable iron, which is tough and strong to resist strain and breakages, is largely employed as a substitute for cast iron, of which bit very few parts are now made. The machines are !thoroughly examined and tested before leaving the factory, so that every one is right and perfect when it gets into the farmer's hands, and he is thus saved the annoyance of having to adjust it in the first place, and all trouble from its after use. Even competitors of the Champion admit that it is the best made agricultural machine; but while they might have been equally careful in the They considered that the saving of a fer dollars in the first cost yielded a large annual profit, forgetting that this saving was made at the cost of their customers and that their machines were consequently that much poorer. By comparing the main frames, pipe boxes, shoes, cutterbars, guard-fingers, and numerous minor parts of the Champion, with corresponding parts in other machines, it will be found that the material used in the Championi more suitable, better, and of course more expensive, -not to mention the superio workmanship. Where others use a ood or cast iron exclusively, the manufacturers of the Champion use malleable iron and wrought iron, where others employ common wrought iron, they take cold rolled iron; and where some makers are liberal enough to use cold-rolled iron (a for mower cutter-bars), the Champion made of cast-steel. These are honest fact known to every machine man and wel informed farmer, and we have verifie them by an examination and comparison of the machines. The strict adherence to this rule, -to employ none but the bes and most suitable material and workman ship, regardless of cost-has been the foundation of the Champion's success The American farmers have become too well educated and intelligent to practice to any extent the penny-wise, pound foolish economy of buying cheap agricultural implements, poorly made of inferio stock. True economy is to select substantial, well made and reliable m chine, and this is especially true in purchasing a Reaper, or Mower, or Self Binder, the most important of all the various implements that the farmer use

Doctors' Fees in Europe.

"Good judgment is economy-economy

wealth.'

Perhaps in the matter of doctor's fees might be as well to glance at France an Germany. In both these countries there a regular tariff for the visits of medic practitioners, often-nay generally-exceeded by rich patients, but affording guarantee against excessive charge for the porrer. It is also a satisfaction to th public mind generally to know exactly what they will have to pay when calling it doctor. Permit me further to draw at tention to a point of medical etiquette il North Germany. Except in cases of seven illness, when daily attendance is absolute necessary, a doctor never repeats a visit He must be requested to do so. This custom has its advantages, as it will often happen in cases of slight illness that single visit suffices. If medical fees are too high with us, they are too low in Germany and France (2 marks and 2f. a visit) excepting, of course, in the fashionab watering places, whither none but ric folks must betake themselves.

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TI Warriors ! upon by the mes and m of the pale fa urns his face he finds no have begun hunting grou beggars and earth. The white Uintah game

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stands in the chief. His y us to go. W stand upon o the ring back Each time they fall upo Death comes the canned p urks for us i and in the ru numbers fade on the boso Even the pale of our decre Father at W 1,600 at Berry but 900. Ti erefore pay and the agent the White I He is afraid t at him. The spring a smaller peo finds but the here in the into the worl

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While we sub the kiln dried will chase the graves of our Warriors ! for us. We n ind once more the gore of the our forces wit against our co liternative, an thought of deabnut it beats no If we must with our face lie with a hole

conflict, than t lie of deliri whittled down slub, and one the game. I live to see this We are deplete as a tale tol Christmas. O the United Sta we could have

Machine Shop

SHOPS AT

D, O.

23, 1882

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just what the diabout each of Mowers and e, and as the ery township of eds no detailed nampion is well nd only the best ployed. Where dapted for the t iron is used: of steel are best. re malleable iron d; and malleable strong to resist

rgoly employed a, of which but w made. The examined and factory, so that ect when it gets and he is thus aving to adjust Il trouble from npetitors of the s the best made out while they careful in the chines, and thus ation for them, prise to do this. saving of a few vielded a large that this saving their customers ere consequently comparing the numerous minor th corresponding it will be found

the Champion is of course more on the superior thers use wood e manufacturers lleable iron and others employ they take coldome makers are d-rolled iron (as he Champion is are honest facts, man and wel ve have verified and comparison ict adherence to ne but the best and workman--has been the npion's success. ave become too gent to practice ny-wise, pound g cheap agriculmade of inferio is to select and reliable me

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Mower, or Self

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of doctor's fees e at France a countries there isits of medic generally-ex but affording ve charge for th isfaction to th know exact y when calling rther to draw lical etiquette in cases of seve ance is absolute repeats a vis

o do so. Th , as it will ofte at illness that medical fees al too low in Ge s and 2f. a visit the fashionab r none but ric

d.

(y sister'll be down in a minute, and says you're to wait, if you please;
ad says I might stay till she came, if I'd prom speak till you spoke to me first. But that's nonsense, for how would you know
what she told me to say, if I didn't! Don't you really and truly think so? and then you'd feel strange here alone? you wouldn't know just where to sit; that chair isn't strong on its legs, and 'we'

keep it to match with the sofa. But Jack says it would be just like you flop yourself right down upon it, and knock out ose you try? I won't tell. You're afraid to!

you're afraid they would think it was well, then, there's the album-that's pretty, if

well, then, there's to a mount that a pleasy, and your fingers are clean; you sister says sometimes I danb it; but she only says that when she's cross.
There's her picture. You know it? It's like her; but she ain't as good looking, of course! This is me. It's the best of 'em all. Now, tellme, you'd never have thought

t once I was little as that? It's the only one that could be boughtthat was the message to pa from the photo graph man where I sathe wouldn't print off any more till he first got his money for that.

hat? Maybe you're tired of waiting. Why often she's longer than this.

tit's nice to be sitting here talking like grow people, just you and me. 1 thinklyon'll be coming here often? Oh, do But don't come like Tom Lee, m Lee? Her last beau! Why, my goodnes

He used to be here day and night, the folks thought he'd soon be her husband and Jack says that gave him a fright. won't run away, then, as he did? for not a rich man, they say; save you're as poor as a church

are you? And how poor are they? in't you glad that you met me? Well, I am for I know your hair isn't red, what there is left of it's mousy, and not wh that nanghty Jack said. mat narguty sate sate.

Mere! I must go. Sister's coming. But

wish I could wait just to see

ran up to you and kissed you in the that she used to kiss Lee.

The Utes' Farewell.

Warriors! We are once more called apon by the White Father to leave our nes and move away before the footsteps of the pale face. When the red man once mens his face from the land of his fathers he finds no rest but in the grave. We have begun to wander from our old hunting grounds, and hereafter we are but begrars and outcasts upon the face of the

The white man has told us that a Cintah game is abundant and the grass for our ponies is ever green. Major Bryant stands in the Government socks of a great chief. His words are law, and he has told us to go. When he cracks his whip we sand upon our hind feet, and walk around the ring backward

Each time the leaves fall in the autum hey fall upon more graves of the Utes eath comes to us in the wailing wind and ecanned peaches of the pale face. He arks for us in the forest by the waterfall and in the rusty bacon of the agency. Our numbers fade as the snowflakes disappear the bosom of the mountain stream. Even the pale-face cannot keep an accountour decreasing numbers. The Great Father at Washington thinks there are ,600 at Berry's Agency, when there are fect fit. out 900. The pale face government is and the agent feeds 900 and forgets to tell the White Father about the difference. He is afraid the White Father will be mad

The spring comes each year and finds us smaller people. The autumn comes and ands but the graves of those who were here in the spring. Our papooses come ato the world, wail a few wails and light out. Once our life was a song. Now it is a death cry that echoes in the mountains and dies away on the hills. Our furs and our buckskins are gone and our garments e the coffee sack and the canvass cover of the ham of the pale face. Our squaws o not wear the feathers of the eagle or the beads and buckskin of former days hey wear the horse blanket of the agency and cavalry pants of the oppressor. I look the faces of my squaws and I know hem not, for their garments are those of he orderly sergeant and the drum major. Who can love the squaw with her brown feet in the cavalry boots of the white man? Who can think tenderly of the Indian maiden who wears the suspenders of the

Warriors! We have lost all hope. Our ives are all behind us and the future is dark. We go down toward the sunset and our shadows fall to the eastward cross the graves of our dead. We shall lever again tread the mossy banks of our mountain streams. The black tail of he sage hen will fall at the crack of the thte man's rifle, while we feast upon the tah agency pork and the corpulent grasshopper of Utah. Other hands will Sather the huckleberry and the cottontail in the forests, while we fry the juicy cactus and hunt the swift footed locust of Uintah. While we submit to civilization and eat he kiln dried cracker of the pale face, he will chase the elk and the deer over the gaves of our fathers.

Warriors ! There is but one more hope wus. We may join with the Mormons and once more, perhaps, dip our hands in be gore of the white man. We may join or forces with the polygamist, and fight gainst our common enemy. It is a sad ternative, and my soul shudders at the 40ught of death by the side of a Mormon, out it beats nothing all to pieces.

If we must die, let us try to die in battle with a hole in the abdomen in glorious die of delirium tremens. Our tribe is his hat. whittled down to the size of a base ball club, and one more engagement will close as a tale told, or a cucumber patch at you give?" Christmas. Once we could have whipped The notary named a ridiculously inade-the United States army. Now we could quate sum. The artist rejected the late

NTERTAINING HER BIG SISTER'S BEAU. a whole command. Now we could not surround and conquer a pie.

Parewell to White River. When another sun shall rise on the valley it will find but the smoking embers of our camp fires. Our yaller dogs and other household goods will be far away. To-morrow there will be nothing but our tears and a few empty baked bean cans to mark our deserted firesides. The spirits of our dead will hover over the deserted camp, and their moans will fall upon the ear of the prospector as he lies in his cabin at night. The ghost of our dead warriors will, in years to come, tan on the window of the rancher who plows up the bones of our dead, and they will whoop in the ears and scare the essential and preliminary gizzard out of him. - Boomerang, Bill Nye.

He Clung to His Old Coat.

A good deal of amusement has been caused in dry goods trade circles during the past few days by the leaking out of a little story, at the expense of two young gentlemen who are widely and favorably known in the trade. The father of these young men is a prominent Market street merchant, noted for his large wealth, shrewd business ability, and great economy, particularly in the matter of wearing apparel. The sons, who are models of legance and taste in dress, have for a long time born a particular antipathy to a certain venerable coat which has clung to their respected parent for many years, and often tried by persuasion to induce him to sell it to the rag man and buy a new one, but the old gentleman's invariable reply

was: "You poys sphend money enough for clothes for one family. Dis geat i good enough for me." At length, knowing their father's fondness for a bargain, they thought of a ruse by which to induce him to lay off the old garment and get a new one. Taking a coat their father had worn they went to their tailor and instructed him to take it as a pattern as to size and fit and make the finest coat he could. We will," said one of them, "get father down here on some pretence or other and then you must sell him the coat. No mat ter what he offers, you take it, and we'll pay the balance." In due time the sons received work that the coat was finishedprice \$80. The next morning at breakfast, the eldest son casually remarked: "Father you will be going near the tailor's to-day, and I wish you would stop and tell him to be sure and send home my new coat today, for I have a party to attend to-

"Very vell my son, I vill do so, but I don't see what you poys vant with so many new goats."

The old gentleman delivered his message and the tailor's opportunity had come. Fingering the venerable garment he remarked persuasively: "You ought to have a new coat. It is a shame for a rich man like you to wear such an old garment as that."

"Tank you very much, but dis goat is good enough for me."

"I have got something," persisted the tailor, "that I believe will fit you, and it is the greatest bargain you ever heard of. I made it for a customer but it was a misfit. The price of the coat," said the tailor producing the garment, "is \$80, but it won't fit the man I made it for, and I'll let you have it for next to nothing. Try it on.' The coat was tried on and proved a per-

"You'll never get such a bargain again herefore paying for food to 1,600 Indians | if you live a hundred years," said the tailor. You may have the coat for \$40."

"I'll giff you twenty-five," said the old lishment, merchant, who knew cloth when he saw

Carrying his old coat in a bundle, the purchaser went out arrayed in the \$80

At supper that night he appeared in the familiar old coat and in excellent good humor. To his sons he said: "I made a nice little ting to-day. Ven I vas at the tailor's I bought a goat-a nice, fine goat, the price vas \$80, but I got it for \$25. put it on and had not gone a square pefore I met a friend. He noticed my new goat and spoke about it, and I told him about how I got it so sheap. He offered me \$30 for the goat and I took it-made \$5 in fife

minutes.' "Yes," said the sons dolefully, in chorus, 'you've made five dollars and we have lost fifty-five." Then they explained. "My gracious that is pad," said the old man when he comprehended the situation; but let dis be a lesson to you my shildren. Never dry to deceive your faler."-Philadelphia Times.

An Artist's Revenge.

Wiertz, the famous and eccentric Belgian artist, who avenged himself when the Parisians rejected one of his pictures by writing his name on a genuine Rubens and sending it in to be rejected also, should no be omitted from the list of painters who have brought refractory customers to terms. The object of vengeance was a Brussels notary. The artist rarely made the concession of painting a sitter, but he fell in love with the visitor's face on first sight. The notary was bald, his forehead heavily wrinkled; two piercing eyes looked out from under bushy eyebrows; the nose had a cimeter's curve, and the mouth was like the edge of a sabre; the cheeks were flat and colorless, and the chin was pointed; all the face was cleanly shaven, angular, keen, and the professional white cravat gave it a touch impossible to describe but easy to

While the notary was explaining his desire to patronize art by ordering his portrait, Wiertz was conning his visitor's features and getting his striking face by ith our face to the foe. It is better to heart. When, however, Van Speck, N. P., learned that the price would be ten thouconflict, than to curl up at the agency and sand francs, he rose brusquely, and took

"Pray sit down," said the artist soothingly. "That is my usual price, but as I game. I didn't think I would ever am interested in your face, and have an to see this, but I guess I will, as it is. ardent desire to paint it, I shall be willing Weare depleted and worn out. We are to make more favorable terms. What will

act even whip the navy. A few years ag, warily, and a long bargaining ensued, dur-

had coveted of the face, with its every ineament bearing the imprint of the notary's ruling passion of gain.

At last a bargain was closed for the thousand francs, and Wiertz bade his pa-tron adieu, announcing that he would shortly make an appointment for a sitting. endeavor to dispose of it."

"Well," said the notary, after a long pause, "rather than have any scandal about it, I will stand to my bargain and take your picture. Here are the three thou-

sand francs."
"Pardon me," retorted the artist, could not think of parting with it for less than fifteen thousand francs."
"Fifteen thousand devils! Good morn-

ing, sir!"

But when Van Speck, N. P., had rushed out into the street, and saw the crowd around the dealer's window in the distance grown larger during his visit to the artist, he reflected, and presently he returned to

"I have thought it over," he said "and will take it at fifteen thousand francs."

"Pardon me," said the artist, "but I have an idea. The picture has made a sensation, and I think the more it is seen the greater that sensation will become Now, how do you think it would take if I were to leave it on show for another fortnight, and then send it round Brussels on porter's back, and get up a popular lottery for the picture at five francs a ticket? I don't think I should have any difficulty in disposing of six thousand tickets, which would give me thirty thousand francs. Thirty thousand francs is the lowest price could think of accepting for my masterpiece, and the longer I think over the lotery idea the more--"

With tears in his eyes the notary wrote check for thirty thousand francs, twentyseven thousand france of which the artist next day turned over to the local charities Then, having obtained the artist's order, he rushed to the dealer's, carried the picture home, and in a frenzy of fury danced upon it, tore it with his teeth and nails into a handful of painted shreds, and crammed it into the grate.

The Editorial "We."

The Oil City Derrick in answer to a correspondent's query, says there are several reasons for the use of the plural instead of the singular of the pronoun. "Self-preservation is the first law of

nature. It begins at home, like old Mother Charity. There is some human nature about an editor, public opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. An editor thinks too much of his 'I's' to wear them in mourning and therefore, when speaking of slab-sided six-footer as a miserable, red nosed, pusillanimous, wife-beating snooz er, he considers it the better part of the valor to drop in an occasional 'we.' This creates in the mind of the six-footer the impression that the editorial force consists of a standing army, armed with deadly we'-anons.

"There are other reasons. When noticing a marriage or birth 'e' implies that at least a box of cigars will be required to

"An editor says 'we' when advising the president how to conduct his administration, because the president might not act on his suggestion if it was written plain

"When telling the minister how to preach the editor uses 'we;' it induces the with all the ex-ministers about the estab-"The editors who tells the teacher how

to teach says 'we' because he has consulted with his wife, about the matter, and she, having been a teacher, a fev years before, of course knows all about it. "'We' is sometimes used because of the

writer's modesty. Most writers are troubled in this respect. "In short, we use 'we' because no one

man could survive the trial, tribulations and taffy found about a print shop."

A BEAUTIFUL and bashful young woman of about 19 summers called at the house of a life insurance agent last week, and asked him timidly if he could tell how long people of a certain age would live.

"Madam," replied the agent, coughing re pectfully behind a prospectus, and drawing his chair nearer to her, "here are our table of expectation and average mortality, which contain all the information upon the subject that you can desire."

"Well," said she, "how long will a man of 67, and that eats peas with his knife,

"According to our table, madam," replied the agent, "he should, on the average, survive eleven years three months and sixteen "That," said the visitor, " would be till the

1st of August, 1891!"
"Precisely, madam, on the average expectation of mortality, for we must all die, and it is, therefore, well to insure against loss to the loved ones in a company whose character

"And how much could I insure his life

"Oh, for any amount. Say \$50,000," he answered, taking a blank form of application let me recommend the unexampled advantages offered by our non-forfeitable endowment policy."

"Well, said the young woman, "I think hen, that I'll marry him." "Insure him, you mean?" replied the

"No. marry him; you insure him. You see," she added, with a burst of confidence, 'I love Herbert, and Mr. Dawkins is old enough to be my grandfather. But Herbert s poor, and I just worship the corner lots that Mr. Dawkins builds on. And Herbert is very patient, and says that if I only fix a day, no matter how long he may have to wait, he will be happy. Now you say Mr. Dawkins will die the 1st of August, 1891, and as it wouldn't be decent to marry again till I've been a year in mourning, I'll arrange to marry Herbert on the 2d of August, 1892, and if Mr Dawkins doesn't die by then you'll give me \$50,000. Oh, thank you," and with a deep bow she swept out of the office. - Chicago

Tribune. Senator Davis does not enjoy protracted sessions of the Senate when dinner is
the United States army. Now we could have whipped
active whip the navy. A few years ag,
we could have surrounded and conquered

Senator Davis does not enjoy protracted sessions of the Senate when dinner is
waiting. The other day, says an on-looker at
the Capitol, when the dinner hour was close at
ing which Wierz obtained the study he
hand and no end was visible of the dult ora-

tory of his fellow statesmen, the Acting Vice President became very uneasy. He fidgeted bout in his chair as if seated on nettles, and endeavored, by expressive looks, to induce someone to move an adjournment. These ctics proving of no avail, and seeing a cerain Senator rise to begin a speech which was ertain to be two hours long and exceptional-

y dull, he grasped opportunity by the fore-ock, and exclaimed: "There being no further business before he Senate, a motion to adjourn is in order the Senator from —— has the floor, and moves to adjourn. All those in favor of that motion will say 'Aye'; those opposed will say No.' The ayes have it, and the Senate stands adjourned;" and before the would-be orator could recover from his bewilderment, the portly Senator from Illinois was half way to he cloak-room.

A CLERGYMAN who enjoys the substantial benefits of a fine farm was slightly taken down by his lrish plowman, who was sitting at his plow in a tobacco field, resting his horse. The reverend gentleman, being a great economist, said, with much seriousness:

"Patrick, wouldn't it be a good plan for have concluded to accept your offer. I you to have a stub-scythe here, and be hubing a few bushes along the fence while the horse is resting?" Pat, with quite as serious a countenance a

he divine wore himself, replied: "Sir, wouldn't it be well for you to have a tub of potatoes in the pulpit, and when the ongregation are singing, to peel 'em awhile be ready for the pot?"

The reverend gentleman laughed heartily REASONED OUT .- A schoolmaster had two pupils, to one of whom he was partial and to

the other severe. One morning it happened that these two boys were late and were called up to account for it. "You must have heard the bells, boys; why

did you not come?" "Please, sir," said the favorite, "I was dreamin' that I was goin' to Beverly, and I thought the school-bell was the steamboat bell, and I was goin' on board." "Very well," answered the master, glad of

any pretext to excuse his favorite, "And now, sir," turning to the other, " what have you to "Please, sir." said the puzzled boy, "I-

was a-waiting to see Tom off.'

A MAINE grecer who had just "experience ed religion" acknowledged in meeting that he had been a hard sinner, cheated customer by adulterating his goods, etc., but being converted, would repay anyone he had wrong ed. Late that night he was awakened by ring at his door bell. Looking out he saw man. "Who are you, and what do you want?

"I'm Bill Jones. You said to-night you would repay those you had cheated. Give me that \$100 you've owed me for so long." "Can't you wait till morning?"

"No; I ain't going to wait till then and and in line all day." He was paid.

A GERMAN TRANSLATION. - The following is aken from a bona fide translation of a German work, "Legends of the Rhine," into English. The book is published at Mayence for the benefit of English and American tourists. It is hardly necessary to add that the translator is a German. "The dreamy beautifully situated small town was set up on an em nential hill. Here dwelt Hildegarde but she threw forth no jubilation, for her father was early a widow, and she mourned furiously a too early lost mother. Hildegarde loved a far-residing knight and was therefore by the effected with the shovel division of her father's gold impetuously cheated."

WHEN in Paris recently the Duchess of Ed inburg went about shopping a good deal. One evening rather late she called at a milliner's shop, which was just being closed, and was mistress had retired for the night. Next morning the bonne reported that one "Madame d'Edinborg" had called late and she had refused to admit her.

'What," cried her mistress, "do you know who it was you treated so? That was a daughter of a Czar of Russia, and wife of son of the Queen of England!"

" Tiens!" exclaimed the other, chagrined at the lost opportunity, "and I sent her off without taking a good look at her!"

longer young, was chiding Miss Moire for her foolishness in carrying a parasol, which Miss Brown said was useless and a piece of "I never carry a parasol," she said.

MISS MOIRE'S HIT .- Miss Brown, who is no

"No," replied Miss Moire: "people on the shady side of life have no use for them."

The following ominous "Notis" is posted in a Texas saw mill: "Doant munky with the buz saw when in moshun."

What would be the most natural expression of a man who woke up on a cold night and found himself without sufficient covering? German Friend: "De bicture you haf bainted is most putiful; dere is only von vord in de English lanckguidge vich describes it— and I haf vorgotten it."

In the Philadelphia almshouse they serve four chickens to 40 patients; and yet Colonel Ingersoil maintains that there is no such thing

An up-country man bought a Roman cau-dle and lighted it to go to bed by. He says he'll bet he'll thrash the man that loaded it,

"Why do good little children go to Heaven when they die?" asked a teacher. "Because it is unsafe to trust children in a place where

A single pew in a New York church costs \$3,000 a year. "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Terms, \$3,000 a year. Mrs. Smith--"Poor Mrs. Siren. They say she has been ordered to a warmer climate. Do you think she will go!" Mrs. Brown, (grimly)--"No, not while she lives."

A boy's idea of having a tooth drawn may be summed up as follows: "The doctor hitched fast on me, pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

Car wheels, pails, washbowls, and even bricks are made of paper. Now why don't some one go to work and make leather out of boarding-house pie crust? It wouldn't require a particle of tanuing. "What made the mule kick you?" they asked the gentleman who had been sent flying through the roof of a barn. And he answered:

Do you think I was fool enough to go back An old man who had been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being advised to sue the company for damages, said: "Wa'al, no; not for damages. I've had enough of them. But for damages. I've had enoug I'll just sue 'em for repairs.'

Seedy Stranger: "I am soliciting subscripbecuy stranger: "I am soliciting subscriptions for the Society of Intemperance and the banishment of Tramps. What may I put you down for?" Old gentleman: "Well, if I give you anything you may put me down for a fool."

Cobden once threw the House of Commons into convulsions of laughter by an uncon-scious joke at the expense of Mr. Bright, who had just obtained a seat in Parliament. "The pusiness of my honorable friend," said he 'is spinning yarns of low quality."

A lawyer once said to a countryman in a smock frock, who was undergoing his examination in the witness box: "You in a smock frock, how are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately," was the reply." or you would be in a smock frock, too."

Conclusive Evidence .- "Yes," said Dalsy Conclusive Evidence.—"Yés," said Daisy
"I think dack is in love with me. He ham'
fold me so, but when Harry Birch escorted
me home from the party last night Jack look
ed ugly, and to-day he took an opportunity
to throw an awful hard showball at Harry'

After an enthusiastic lover spends two hours' hard labor over a letter so his girl, and then mars its beauty by spilling adrop of ink on it, he first awears in a scientific manner for a few minutes, and then draws a circle around the blot and tells her it is a kiss, and she, poor thing, believes it. poor thing, believes it. The inhabitants of a western town tarre and feathered an obnoxous individual the other day, only to find that the man was innocent, but had made believe guilty because he wanted some feathers for a pillow and was too mean to buy them. They are terribly individual.

"Are you going to take that ugly pug dog with you again, Carrie?" asked Charles. "I really believe you take him simply to make yourself look prettier by the contrast." Don't be jealous of poor Pug, Charlie," replied Carrie. "I'll take you some time when I want to look especially handsome."—Boston Transcript.

"What is the matter old fellow? You seen worried." "Well, I am—I'm being dunned up hill and down dale by infernal creditors." Oh, you owe a large sum of money!" "No, but a great many small ones, and debts are like children—the smaller they are "the more bother they are." oother they are."

"I can't get up early," said a poor victim to his doctor. "Oh, yes, you can," was the reply, "if you will only follow my line of advice. What is your hour of rising?" "Nine o'clock." "Well, get up half an hour later every day, and in the course of a month you will find yourself up at four in the morning." Place we would rather not have been in.
Pillsbury ('85) has been having his fair charmer and her mother out to see his room. Having sent for a carriage, he is, to say the least, annoyed to have the boy announce: "Please sir, Mr. Pickerel says as how you can't have no carriage, till you've settled that 'ere bill.'

—Harvard Lampoon.

Last Sunday evening a Boston divine sud denly paused somewhat near the close of the sermon, and said: "We would all be glad if that young man in the vestibule would come inside and satisfy himself whether she is or is not here. That would be much better than he point a half-inch draft on the occupants of the back pew." And in the solemn silence that followed the congregation could hear a sound outside as of the retreat of an army



TAYLOR & WOOLFENDEN'S DRY GOODS. An attractive display of dry goods at

tracts a woman's eyes, as naturally a honey draws flies. "What's the use of being woman if you've got to look to see?" quoth a Spanish wiseacre, who knew nothing of the charm a modern merchant can fling about his store window, which compels not only a look, but a pause to study. Before Taylor & Woolfenden's windows we paused the other day, to view a lovely moire, in a truly æsthetic shade of weak ter color, such indescribable tints being those in which the true disciple of modern "utterness" loves to array herself. Then we went in to look at the \$30,000 stock of silks, samples of which, in moirc, Surah, Louisine and other stylish varieties, were attractively arranged, to tempt one to break the tenth commandment. We reluctantly turned away from the beautiful laces in Spanish, Duchess, Applique, and point them strong, whereas strength lies rather lace, now so much used, and of which the in its avoidance. Milk is nature's food for gloves, in all shades and unlimited buttons, and which an attentive clerk will fit to your hand while you enjoy the novelty. The loose, wrinkled Bernhardt gloves now the fashion for fat and lean because the puny arms of the noted actress are no plump enough to fill out the wrinkles: the chamois, the latest freak, which button closely the whole length, or are in Mousquetaire styles .- fastened by two buttons at the wrist, and closed above on the arm, silk and thread, in all colors and modes,

are found at the "glove counter." On the second floor is a ready made clothing department. Some one has said that woman will never rise to her greatest possibilities, until she is emancipated from dressmakers. She can walk into Taylor & Woolfenden's, and "emancipate herself any day she likes. Here are ready made dresses, wraps, coats, skirts, in profusion. We were shown a large line of white suits, ranging in value from \$6 to \$33, trimmed with lace or embroidery, actually cheaper than the material could be bought and dressmaker's bill canceled. Beautiful spring wraps in black silk, Surah and brocade, trimmed with lace and jet, were so nicely adjusted as to fit almost any shoulders not deformed. Dozens of lawn dresses were being unpacked, some of which were to be sold as low as \$2. In the childrens' department we were charmed with the dainty garments, caps and soft wool wraps, designed for the little people. A beautiful blue silk guimpe, with pleated front and back, trimmed with a wide ruffle of embroidery, was shown, to be worn over a waist with yoke and sleeves of embroidery. With this was a peasant hat, of rows of pleated lace, finished by a knot

of ivory white satin ribbon. Taylor & Woolfenden make a specialty of their sample or order department. Peo ple out of town can send for samples and order goods from their homes as well saif they were at the counters-better, for they will not be bewildered by the great variety of differing goods kept in stock, and can select at their leisure, certain that their order will be as faithfully executed at as low a price as if they superintended the purchase in person. Garments for ladies or children are also made to order at very short notice, and any garment in stock can be duplicated in any material.

MEAT IN DUE SEASON.

The foundation of health is a proper diet. Too few of us give due consideraation to the hygienic effect of what we eat upon our constitutions and dispositions. We treat ourselves as if we were possessed of cast-iron stomachs, or the digestive apparatus of the goats indigenous to New York city, which thrive on old hoop skirts veiling or grenadine, for wear at hotel and tomato cans. Americans are essentially a meat eating people. Three times a

consequences are as dire as if Boston were truth that flesh three times a day is necessary "to keep up the strength" of a laborer, but this is a popular fallacy. The English laborer is strong, yet meat is a luxury which he cannot afford but rarely; Russians live on black bread, cheese and vegetables, yet they are healthy, and in spite of a chronic aversion to water, can endure greater hardships than any meat-eating race. Bread and meat were the staple foods at an earlier date, but unaccompanied by modern accessories of tea, coffee, cakes, pies and spices. The hunter feasted upon his game, but he did not make it a duty to eat three times a day, whether full or fasting. He ate, and waited till nature craved a renewal of sustenance.

The city housekeeper exhausts the re-

sources of the market to "have a variety;" the farmer's wife alternates between pork barrel and smoke house; both serve up the same hearty, heavy food under the dog star as at Candlemas, and both wonder why appetites are poor and the ghost of their grandmother "hallows their dreams by night." Our soil will grow the finest vegetables in the world, cabbages that would make Dionysius grow pale with envy, fruits that would excuse Eve's transgression. Yet farmers, with every means at hand for living like princes upon the product of their own land, raise corn to make pork to live upon. They sit down to fried pork swimming in grease, cakes fried in lard, piecrust shortened with lard, and rise to resume work, with the overtasked stomach rebelling at its unnatural burdeo, and making the brain dull and movements sluggish. Then they conclude they are sick, and dose themselves with vile compounds of drugs or the pat ent abominations yclept medicine, when if they would simply reform in the single matter of diet, there would be no lack of appetite or need of pills. One who finds his appetite failing or "poor," should rather stop eating than "tempt it" by rich dishes and dainties; nature is saying as plainly as she can that business is overdone and that she wants a rest.

After a breakfast of pork, potatoes, hot bread and boiled coffee, a man is justifiable in banging the door and kicking the cat. He would not think of allowing "the old Adam" to thus get the better of him if he had eaten a dish of oatmeal with cream, Graham gems, fruit and vegetables in their season, eggs, a bit of fish, perhaps, and a cup of coffee having sufficient grounds for its existence. Meat once a day would be sufficient, were it not for the iron chains which custom has wrapped about us. Even if it were served more frequently, if we ate less of it, making vegetables less subordinate to the meat platter, general health would be much improved. A great deal of the crime in the world is due more to improper diet than to the inherent depravity of the race. When a man's stomach is out of order, he is ripe for "treason strategems and spoils" and the quick-witted woman who excused a too energetic remark of her husband's by saving that he ate duck for supper and that she had noticed meat always made him savage, reasoned better than she

Children probably suffer more than adults from the effects of an unhealthy diet. They are urged to eat meat, to make children, but a modern mother lets her children eat whatever she does herself, from pork to mince pie; then she wonders why her children are puny and scrofulous, and mourns the degeneracy of the race. which Dr. Felix Oswald says is caused principally by unnatural food. Truly the Spartan Gerontes would have more than its hands full to look after the youth of the present, and put out of the way all those judged physically unfit to live. The children of the Scotch peasantry and mid. dle class are brought up almost entirely upon oatmeal and milk, and make the healthiest and sturdiest men and women. Many a little one sleeps under the daisies who might have lived had the mother only obeyed the simple laws of health in the matter of food alone. I have in mind a sickly, puny, frail babe, now a sturdy, stout-limbed boy of seven, who owes his existence to his mother's calm insistence in the matter of diet. He has never tasted tea or coffee, is allowed plenty of fresh milk, is never permitted to overest, and gets cakes, candies and the like but rarely. Feed the children oatmeal, Graham gems. fruit, fresh, stewed, baked or canned, vegetables, eggs, custards, maccaroni, such simple nourishing food, give milk instead of tea and coffee, give them little meat, and see if there is not an improvement in physical and mental condition, brighter eyes, more smiles, less tears. BEARRIX.

A TRAVELING OUTFIT.

MANCHESTER, Mich., May 18. Household Editor Michigan Farmer: I am going with an excursion party to the seashore this summer, and as I have never traveled much, would be very glad of a few directions as to what I will probably need on the journey. Will state that I cannot afford a very elaborate outfit.

L Bos

Answer.-An elaborate outfit is by no means essential. Women have gained the reputation of never being able to travel ten miles without "big box, little box, bandbox and bundle," but she who emancipates herself from the burden of such impedimenta is wisest, and will get the most pleasure from her "outing."

Provide yourself firstly with a traveling dress of either the fine light quality of flannel manufactured expressly for mountain and seaside wear, cashmere, cheviot or beige. Have it made simply; a kilted skirt with apron overskirt and well fitting basque is suitable and stylish. Its ele gance will lie in its exact fit. Such a dress is far more fitting for traveling than a lighter quality of goods, which rumples and shows dust, perhaps shrinks or "cockles" under mountain mist and sea spray. One nice dress, a pretty summer silk, nuns tables, and a pretty wrapper, are indisper sable. A walking dress of bunting or sim-

day meat must be set before them, or the illar goods may be added if thought necessary. An ulster of light cloth-light in to be deprived of its baked beans. It texture, not color-is a necessary adjunct seems generally received as an axiomatic for evenings and cool days. A chip or straw hat, with ribbons rather than plumes or flowers, for cars and boats, and a dress hat or bonnet to wear with the "best dress" while "doing" cities or noted sights. will be needed. Take a couple of changes of underwear, and plenty of handkerchiefs and ruching or linen collars. In a little hand-sachel carry brush, comb, whisk broom, glycerine for the hands and magnesia for the face, to prevent sunburn when on the water. If you adore bangs, water-waves, Montagues, et al., don't forget your handoline. Carry your own soap, and two or three towels and wash-cloths. Hotel towels are a snare and delusion. Take a pair of slippers, and don't start off with a bran new pair of shoes. Get as good a pair as you can buy and have them comfortable and partly broken. Leave white skirts at home, and wear a pretty colored skirt. With such an outfit one ought to be able to journey from Detroit to Jericho.

A DOHEMIAN REPAST.

"Kitchen Clubs" and "Cooking Clubs" have had a brief run of popularity; city belles have played get dinner, and coteries of laughing girls have served lunches to each other, presumably prepared by themselves, but really gotten up by the skilled hands in the kitchen, while the fair but unreliable would-be cook danced about in white apron and asked questions. We doubt whether any of these aspirants for culinary honors could have figured respectably at the annual dinner given May 1st by the oldest fishing club in the world, at their "castle" near Philadelphia, in which every dish was prepared from inception to conclusion by the members and guests, every one gentlemen. The club was established in 1732; it is therefore 150 years old. It is called "The State of Schuylkill," and there is a tradition that the chiefs of the Leni Lenapes, with whom Penn made his celebrated treaty, granted the right to hunt and fish in the woods and waters of the Schuylkill.

There are thirty-three members of the club, of whom five are apprentices and required to wait upon table, for no servants are admitted to these symposiums. Every one wears a long white apron and a broad-brimmed straw hat, the regulation regalia. There is a giant fireplace in the kitchen, an old stove, and a brick altar upon which is offered up an oblation of roast pig. General Washington helped cook his own dinner here in 1787, and Lafayette broiled a steak for the public good in 1825. Many illustrious men have belonged here, and all, irrespective of rank, are obliged to help in culinary matters.

The bill of fare at the last dinner was clam soup, rockfish, oyster sauce, planked shad and roe sauce, barbecued pigs, steaks, capons, asparagus, cauliflower, peas, lettuce, radishes, coffee, and "fish house punch." A governor and a general scraped the asparagus, a colonel shelled the peas The shad were dressed by a venerable and majestic ex-governor; they were then spread open on thick oaken planks, fastened by tenpenny nails, and stood on end before the roaring fire in the wide mouthed fireplace. Although mayors and governors set the table, it was innocent of a cloth, and the dishes were old and cracked. having, with the chairs, done duty for generations; the chair in which Governor Wagner, who presided, sat, belonged to Governor Morris, and has been in use since 1776; the fish were served upon the planks, and the aprons were retained. The punch was brewed in a bowl brought from England in 1812 by a British officer, and the eldest male children of the members have always been baptised in it. The punch is a specialty, and is made from a recipe in use since 1732, or since the organization of the club.

How happy must be the wives of men capable of getting up such a menu! On second thoughts, how unhappy! The husband could say, over a culinary failure, not only "This isn't like mother used to cook," but "I could do better than this myself," and most poignant pain of all, the conscience stricken woman would fee it was no idle boast. What a treat such a meal, in which hunger gains a zest from labor, must be to jaded appetites, satieted with luxurious living, waiting on Barmecide feasts each day, from which they turn away with disgust, longing for new dainties to tempt an insensible palate.

practical and advantageous manner of pur chasing goods. An order entrusted to us for any kind of .

will be promptly and reliably filled. We have an immense stock of Silks Satins, Velvets, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Percales, Cambrics, Zephyrs, Linens, House Furnishing Goods, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Gloves, Ho siery, Small Wares, Trimmings, Ribbons, Underwear, Corsets, Cloths, Cloakings, Shawls and Garments, Infant's and Children's wear. In fact everything in the Dry Goods line necessary for

LADIES' COMPLETE OUTFIT

Send for Sample of any Goods Wanted. A trial order solicited.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN

& CO.

Importers and Retailers of Dry Goods 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

The above shearing was held nearly three weeks ago, but we have only just received the report. The attendance was large, and included a number of leading breeders. In the evening a meeting was held, and papers read by Mr. H. R. Dewey of Grand Blanc, on "Sheep Breeding," and by Mr. George W. Stuart of same place on "Wool Growing." They were attentively listened to, and contained many practical suggestions. The following table gives the result of the shearing:

Name of Owner.	Age, years.	p d	th of	Fleece.		Fleece.
	AR	lbs.	mos e	dye	lbs.	02
W M Bruner W M Bruner S W Beal W R Keeney Daniel Brown George Haekell O B Hoard A Dake	3 3 4 4	108 97 109 132 108 97	12 12	19 6 16 4	11 8 17 25 28 21 22 21	15 6 7 18 10 11 8
CLASS-FINE AND CL Division-C	or	HING de R	woon			
William Stone	OT	HING	WOOI	9H	-	
W R Keeney O B Hoard O B Hoard	8	75	11 12	19	18 20 13	118
CLASS - DELAINE AND Division-Thord	MI	hbred	wood Ran	ns.	HEEF	
C Brotherton O B Hoard		107	12 12	1	22 27	6
CLASS - DELAINE AND Division - Thorn	ME	RINO	WOOD	68.	EEP.	
W R Keeney	S	67 D CO	11 MBING	19	13	9
Jacob Kimmell	11	104	_ 11		10	13

nmittee on this class failed to report the reight of their fleeces. J. A. Stone, of Clayton, also exhibited four yearling rams in the delaine class,

which were not shorn for want of time. They were a choice pen of rams.

W. R. Keeney exhibited two two-year old ewes and one three-year old ewe in

the delaine class, which deserve special mention. These ewes were not sheared for want of time. Prizes were awarded for the best shear-

ing as follows:
First premium—Merritt Simpson, of Monond premium-C. D. Yerkes, Vernon, Third premium-W. M. White, Venice, \$1.

The Flock of L. W. and O. Barnes

of Byron.

BYRON, Shiawassee Co., Mich., May 18th, 1882. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Having completed the shearing of our flock of Merinos, we send you the table of weights of a portion of the flock: Our flock consists of 67 breeding ewes, 23 yearling ewes, 40 yearling rams, and 5 aged rams. The fleeces of the 67 breeding ewes averaged 13 lbs. 7 ozs; of the 23 yearling ewes 11 lbs.; of the 47 yearling rams 13 Ibs. 3 ozs, and of the five aged rams 26 lbs. 3 ozs: We commenced shearing this year the first day of May, and in 1881 May 2J, the aged rams being shorn May 3d each Yours truly,

L. W. & O. BARNES.

₹o.		Sire.	Age, years	sq Weight of	lbs ozs
129 107 111 162 118 269 184 159	EJ&EWHardy do JT&VRich LW&OB	do JT&VR881(472) W Ball's 58	4 4 4 8 4 5 4	92 76 85 90 76 80 66 75	16 10 15 00 17 01 17 02 16 02 15 00 16 08 15 00 16 00 16 00
22 28 20	LW&OB do do do WGSmith	E J & E W H 1 do do Maximillian 285 EKellogg's No 9		65 64	11 00 10 05 14 01 13 00 13 00
307 59 98	W G Smith J T Stickney A J Towner W Ball F & L E Moore	AGED RAMS, Commodore Centennial (442, J T Stickney349 Star Bism k(610 Centennial (442)	2	128 116 115	30 121/6 24 14 29 031/6 28 01 28 00
19 22 23 14 81 81	L W & O B do do do do do F& L E Moore	RLING RAMS. EJ&EW H's 1 do do do JTStickney 807 E Kellogg s 1: Centennial (442) do JTStickney 146		85 95 100 87 94 100 97 107	12 18 13 00 15 18 16 14 17 08 20 01 15 12 13 00 14 08 15 04
The land	of the shearing is may certify the abols, marks an the fleeces weigh		of o	BAR BAR BOTH, BEEP I BATTE BATTE BATTE	oek. NES. 1862. bearing ve, and ements as to be

Shearing at Richmond, N. Y.

To the Editor of the Michigan Parme We give below the weights of ten year ling ewes exhibited by Daniel Short at the nove shearing:

No	lbs oze No	lbs oz
1	17 18 6	14 00
2	15 12 7	14 00
3	11 18 8	14 00
4	15 06 9	14 00
5 .	14 12 10	
One hunds	ed and fifty-t	wo pounds, and

pounds 3 ounces. These ewes were the get of Black Hawk,

and we should have stated in our last week's letter, that Black Hawk was bred by that old veteran breeder, J. C. Short of Hemlock Lake, N. Y., who has done so much for the improvement of the Merino in nearly every State of the Union. J. D. O.

Sheep at Paw Paw.

Paw Paw, May 18th, 1882. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Our annual shearing festival will be held on the 25th day of this month. The officers of our association are not particularly interested in thoroughbreds, and on this cessary apply the blister again in about two account have set the day rather late. Owing to the lateness of this meeting the owners of thoroughbreds had arranged to hold a public shearing on the 6th of this month, but the weather not being favorable we were unable to hold it. Our heaviest fleeced sheep we have shorn; but as the season has been so unusually backward, they would probably not have suffered much from heat. The sheep interest is in good condition in this section. Sheep are shearing heavily, and the lamb crop is good. I have had good luck with

lot I ever raised. They are all sired by Martin's 190, N. Y. Register. I finished my shearing on the 8th of this month. My thoroughbred ewes sheared from 18 to 19 lbs., with the exception of one ewe shearing 11 lbs, the average being 16 lbs. 4 ozs. I have reserved two rams and three ewes to shear at the festival. My sales the last year have been good, amounting to \$2,060 since last September.

Peterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philsciephia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Dissases," "(attic and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine
and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc.
Professional advice through the columns of this
journal to regular subscribers free. Partice desiring
information will be required to send their full
name and address to the office of the Farmers. No
questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct
information may be given the symptoms should be
accurately described, how long standing, together
with color and age of animal, and what treatment
if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201
First Street Detroit

Obscure Diseases in a Heifer

Moscow, May 10, 1882.

DEAR SIR:-I had a one-year-old heifer, white with red spots, in good flesh. April 20 she was taken with a chill that lasted until the next day, sweat at the nose by spells, eyes were red and swollen at first, discharging a watery matter from them, the third day they commenced growing white, and the fifth day was apparently blind, the fourth day discharging a yellow matter from the nose, and froth ing at the mouth; her throat seemed swol-len, and rattled some, she was stiff in her front parts from the first, and seemed to tremble most of the time, the sixth day died. Please tell me what ailed my heifer, and give a remedy and oblige?

C. J. CULBERT.

Answer. - The symptoms you have given are all important in aiding us to make a correct diagnosis of the disease of which your heifer died , but alone are not sufficient to correctly diagnose the disease. There are other symptoms more important than these given above, which appear to have escaped observation, The respiration, temperature of the horns, body and limbs, tenderness along the spine, rumination. You say "the throat is swollen," but you do not inform us whether or no there was soreness or cough, both of which accompany inflammatory action in that part. The pulse, the most important of all symptoms, we do not expect, as that can only be correctly described by an expert. We fail from symptoms given to diagnose the disease, as they are associated with several other diseases quite different in their character, treatment, and termination. An autopsy upon the dead animal would have revealed the true character of the disease. Should you have any more animals taken in the same manner, note the symptoms carefully, no matter how triding they may appear to you, and in case of further loss. send us by express, specimens from the diseased parts for examination.

Probably Foot Lameness.

GENESEE, May 14th, 1881. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR. I have a nine year old bay are, with black points, weighs about 300. She is lame in the left fore leg. She ets over her lameness with rest, but it omes on again with exercise, and the one exercise the more lameness; er shoulder seems to be all right, ad a blacksmith examine her foot; of found nothing wrong there. She hard callous on the outside and just low the knee, no fever in it. She travels s if her feet were sore. She places her oot ahead when standing. Have used oof ointment on her foot, supposing the meness was there; have used vinegar and It and camphor on her leg, to take the velling out caused by a cork.
YOUNG FARMER.

Answer.-Your description of the

mptoms in your mare are too brief to stify us in attempting a diagnosis of the sease. The pointing of the foot, indicates e seat of disease as below the knee joint. he pointing or advancing the foot, is very enerally described by veterinary authors a certain diagnostic symptom of naviplarthritis or coffin joint lameness. Our wn investigations do not sustain this eory. An experience of more than one ird of a century, practising veterinary edicine and surgery, a large portion of hich time over 2000 omnibus and street ar horses were annually under our medial care, gave us many opportunities for orough investigation In many animals aring life suffering from chronic lamess, and treated for navicular disease, upon examination after death, this joint was found in a perfectly normal condition, but have found the disease seated in other parts of the foot, as the heel; severe or ulcerated corn; acute inflammation of the lateral cartilage: ossift cat on of the lateral cartilage; ossification of the perforans tendon at its at achment to the os-pedis or coffin bone immediately under, but not involving the navicular joint. We have also found where ulceration or caries of the pastern and fetlock joints were well marked, this symptom being one of the most prominent during the lameness of the animal while living. In these several pathological conditions one important symptom is rarely mentioned by subscribers seeking advice, that is the lifting of the foot in nearly a natural manner, and dropping when the weight of the animal is thrown upon it. The callous or bone enlargement below the knee, unless involving the action of the joint, has nothing to do with the lameness, and may be regarded only as an eye sore. Under the circumtances we can only advise the application of a fly blister, made thin with spirits of turpentine and applied from the fetlock to the hoof. Give the animal rest, and if nec-

Sold Out. Special Telegram to Henry, Johnson & Lord. FREEDOMVILLE, OHIO.-We have sold all hose Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. They give universal satisfaction. Send us

They give dozen forthwith.

J. WERTS & SON. The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, of Wakefield, R. I., writes: "I have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a Physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for ambs this spring, and now have the finest | years, but these Bitters have cured her.

"How do you manage," said a lady to s friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" 'I always have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy,' was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured," See other column.

It is impossible for a woman after a faithful course of treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to continue to suffer with a weakness of the urine. Enclose a stamp to Mrs. Lydia E. Piakham, 232 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for her pam-

THE Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris Sydney, and other exhibi-tions. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agts., Chicago.

COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, May 23, 1882 Flour,-Was steady at former quotations and very quiet. The demand is small and buyers seen olding off for lower values. Stocks are not large and holders do not force sales and are doing wha is in their power to resist a downward movement Flour is proportionately cheaper than wheat, and although the market is quiet holders are firm in their views. Quotations are as follows:

White wheat, roller process..... Fancy white (city mills) Choice white wheat (country)... Wheat .- The market this week has opene

dull, and yesterday at the opening of business there was a decline of 14@34c noted on spot Futures were also dull and lower. Reports from Chicago later in the day showed a better feeling there, with prices tending upward, and this strengthened the market somewhat, but the decline noted early in the day was not entirely recov ered. At the close No. 1 white was steady at \$1.36 per bu., No. 2 do. at \$1.32, and No. 2 red at \$1.41. Closing prices of futures were as follows: May, \$1.36; June, \$1.3834; July, \$1.28; August, \$1.1234;

seller the year, \$1.101/2.
Corn-Was dull, though there is more disposition to sell the options at quotations. The sales yesterday comprised 1 car of high mixed at 67%c, and 1,000 bu of No. 2 for May delivery at 780 pe

business. The only sales reported yesterday were 1 car of No. 2 white, to arrive, at 58c, and 5,000 bu of No. 1 mixed for July delivered at 51c per bu. Barley .- Market quiet; good to choice ples are taken at \$2 00@2 25 per cental. Bye .- Very little being received. Market steady

Oern Meal.—Fresh ground is quoted at \$34 00 per ton for fine and \$30@32 for coarse. Feed.-The market is quiet, and prices are no well established. Bran sells at \$17 50: coarse mid dlings could be sold at about \$18 00019. Corn and

Butter.-Choice is quiet, with a very light de mand. For the choicest lots about 20c could be obtained with quotations ruling from 18 to 20c per lb. The medium and lower grades are neglected with nominal quotations at 12@16c per lb. M.Cheese-New cheese is fairly active at slightly better rates, namely 12@13c for choice full cream State of best makes. No shipping demand exists as rates are higher here than in most other markets

offered at 17c per doz. Beans,-Stocks light and market firm at \$3 % @3.45 for hand picked and \$2 50@2 75 for unpicked.

Beeswax.—Invoices of rure quoted at 20@21c; n stock it is held at 25@26c.

Dried Fruit.—Quotations are as follows: For

Eggs.-The market is steady, and fresh are

repacked bbls, 5%4@6%c; for consignment stock, 5%66c, and for bag lots, 5@°%c per lb. Evaporated apples are billed out at 121/6@181/6c per 1b; esches, 15@18c per lh: pitted cherries, 20c. Petatoes.-Firm and higher. Choice Rose o other desirable varieties were held at \$1 34 per br for car lots and at \$1 40 per bu from store. Scotch

potatoes were quotable at \$1@1 10 per bu. Salt.—Syracuse, \$1.05 per bbl.; Saginaw, 980 per bbl. This is by the carload; by the barrel, 15@

Money.—Choice new comb is dull at 14@16c per Onions.-Market quiet at \$75@80c per bu. New Rermundas sell at \$2 40 per bu crate.

Wood,--Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6.25@6.50 for hickory, and \$5.75 for beach and Peas,-Canada field peas are selling at \$1 10 @1 15; Wisconsin blue at \$1 65@1 75. The market

s quiet. Maple Sugar .- In good supply at 9@11c per Market quiet and demand light, Timothy Seed. -Quiet at about \$2 65@2 70 for choice seed.

Provision .- Prices are firm and higher, and where they are going to stop not even so great a prophet as Vennor can tell. Chicago also reports a firm'and advaning market. The demand is quite

	active geshire might brices, decome		217 222		-
	kets are as follows:				
	Mess. Family do			@20 @21 @28	4
	Clear do. Lard in tierces, per ib. Lard in tierces, per ib. Hams, per ib. Shoulders, per ib. Choice bacon, per ib. Extra Mess beef, per bbl. Tallow, per ib. Dried beef, per ib. Hay.—The following is a record		10	9000	1
	Choice bacon, per lb. Extra Mess beef, per bbl	:4	00	00	
l	Dried beef, per lb	•	f the	0	1

the Michigan avenue scales for the past week: Monday—44 loads: 13 at \$15; 11 at \$16; six at \$14; our at \$16 50; three at \$18 and \$15 50; two at \$12;

four at \$16 50; three at \$18 and \$15 50; two at \$12; one at \$17 50 and \$17.

"Unesday—32 loads: nine at \$16; six at \$15; three at \$17 50, \$16 50, \$15 50 and \$14; two at \$18; one at \$17. \$14 50 and \$10.

Wednesday—30 loads: six at \$15; five at \$14 and \$12; four at \$16; three at \$17; two at \$14 50; one at \$18, \$16 50, \$13 50 and \$13.

Thursday—eight loads: two at \$16; one at \$18; \$17 50. \$16 50, \$15 50, \$15 and \$14 0.

Friday—22 loads: four at \$16 and \$15; three at \$17 and \$14; two at \$17 50, \$14 50 and \$13; one at \$18 and \$16 50.

Saturday—ten loads: four at \$17; two at \$18; \$16

aturdsy—ten loads: four at \$17; two at \$18; \$16

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, May 20, 1881.

The following were the receipts at these yards:		
No.	No.	Hogs No.
Battle Creek 24		6
Brighton 28	***	
Clyde 15		83
Cassopolis 28	***	
D. G. H. & M. R'y120	90	25
Fowlerville 14	43	. 8
Grand Ledge 23	16	48
Howell 96	***	28
Highland 20		15
Jackson 7	38	18
Lawton 20		
Marshall		***
Plymouth 21		. 5
South Lyon 15		7
Union City 6	7	52
Williamston 27		
Ypeilanti 19		
Drove in	254	19
	No.	14
Total 585	448	264
CATTLE	-30	

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere 555 head, against 351 last week. The market opened brisk, and continued so until all the offerings were disposed of. Some of the dealers had taken a trip west and supplied themselves with stock for th coming week. This had the effect of keeping supply offered would not have been enough to supand and there would certainly have n a sharp advance in prices. As it was, cattle old if anything at stronger prices than those of

last week.	The following were the closing
	QUOTATIONS.
Good to ch	olce shipping steers, \$6 25 67 00
	ing steers 5 25 05 75
Good to ch	ofce butchers's steers 5 50 66 50
	ers' steers 4 75 05 25
Fair to	good mixed butchers'
stock	red butchers' stock 4 75 66 00
Coarse mix	red butchers' stock 4 25 @4 50
Bulls	8 50 65 00
Stockers	4 00 04 50
Mervitt a	old Duff & Caples a mixed lot of 7 head
of coarse by	ntchers' stock av 814 lbs at \$4 50.
	sold Smith 5 choice western butchers'

Oberhoff sold Rice 6 good western shipping steers av 1,143 lbs at \$6.50.

Nott sold John Robinson 3 good butchers' heifers av 673 lbs at \$5.50.

McMullen sold John Robinson a wixed lot of \$1 head of coarse butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$4.55.

Sconfield sold Doff & Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 807 lbs at \$3.50.

Plots sold John Robinson 2 bulls av 945 lbs at \$4.90.

Oberhoff sold Ganther 5 good western butchers' steers av 894 lbs at \$6.50.

Goodworth sold Drake 7 feeders av 990 lbs at \$3.00, and 2 stockers av 465 lbs at \$4.

White sold Kammon a mixed lot of 16 head of good butchers' stock av 785 lbs at \$5.70.

Brown & Spencer sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$5.50.

Bravelsen sold Duff, & Caplis a mixed lot of \$2.50.

Beardslee sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock av 982 lbs at \$5 40.

C Roe sold John Robinson 12 fair butchers' cows and heifers av 900 lbs at \$6 60, and 10 good butchers' steers av 1,000 lbs at \$6 25.

Levewell sold Drake 2 good oxen av 1,555 lbs at

8. Bwitzer & Ackley sold Fleischman 4 fair butchers' steers av 660 lbs at \$5.

Brown sold Reid a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 865 lbs at \$5 30.

Rupert sold Burt Spencer an extra helfer weighing 1,400 lbs at \$7, and a choice cow weighing 1,590 lbs at \$5 75.

U Roe sold Lyndon 2 stockers av 690 lbs at \$5.

Switzer & Ackley sold Burt Spencer an extra steer weighing 1,270 lbs at \$7 50 and 2 good ones weighing 705 lbs at \$3 55.

Lovewell sold John Robiason a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,070 lbs at \$5 50.

head of fair bulchers' stock av 1,070 lbs at \$5 50.
Campbell sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$4 50, and a choice bull weighing 1,500 lbs at \$5 40.
Switzer & Ackly sold McIntire a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 954 lbs at \$5, and 4 coarse ones av 637 lbs at \$4 50.
Fielschman sold Hersch 8 choice westrabutchers' stoers av 990 lbs at \$7 25.
Payne sold Duff & Capils a mixed lot 7 of head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$5 25, and a coarse cow weighing 830 lbs at \$4 50.
Flotz sold Drake 2 fair oxen av 1,625 lbs at \$5 25.
Power sold Lyndon 4 stockers av 753 lbs at \$5 25.
Black sold Lyndon 1 stockers av 630 lbs at \$4 50.
Black sold Lyndon 11 stockers av 630 lbs at \$4 50. ad of fair butchers' stock av 1,070 lbs at \$5 50 Campbell sold John Robinson a mixed lot

438 last week. The market for sheep was about the worst we have ever had. Although the receipts were exceedingly small, there was not deman nough to clear them out, and only a few changed hands, the rest going east. The sales here hardly mounted to enough to establish prices.

SHEEP.

mounted to enough to establish prices.

Beach sold Fitzspatrick 88 av 89 lbs at \$5 50.

Shepard sold Ellis 50 av 87 lbs at \$6.

Beardsiee sold Mc Intere 27 clipped av 104 lb \$5 10. Nott sold Packwood 40 clipped av 95 lbs at \$5 25. HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 254, against 268 last week. The market continues steady, and sales are made at prices raeging from \$7 to \$7 50 per hundred

King's Yards. Monday, May 22, 1882.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with a larger supply of cattle than has been offered in several weeks, and a fair attendance of buyers. Trading was not very brisk, as the sellers held cattle at a high range of prices, and finally cleared out the fferings at fully higher rates than those ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Wietzel sold Freeman a mixed lot of 9 head of oarse butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$4 40. Freeman sold Krapt 3 choice butchers' steers av 83 lbs at \$4.00 Freemau sold Krapt 3 choice butchers' steers av 863 lbs at \$6.40.
Messmore sold Robinson a bull weighing 1,310 lbs at \$4, and one weighing 560 lbs at \$3.50.
Pickering sold Meyers a fair butchers' cow weighing 820 lbs at \$5.
Young sold McGee a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 785 lbs at \$4.25. and a coarse cow to Freeman weighing 950 lbs at \$4.50.
Pickering sold Stucker 3 thin yearlings av 516 lbs at \$4.25.

Pickering sold Stucker 3 thin yearlings av 516 lbs at \$4.

Camp sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock av 815 lbs at \$545.

Milso sold Becker 2 good butchers helfers av 675 lbs at \$575.

McHugh sold M Fleischman a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$580, and a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock to McGee av 610 lbs at \$40.

Sheldon sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 3 head of fair butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$5, and a coarse ow to Measmore weighing 1,110 lbs at \$450.

Clark sold Kammon a mixed lot of 3 head of fair butchers' stock av 946 lbs at \$5.

Clark sold Hilderschiedt 3 fair butchers' heifers av 743 lbs at \$52, and a good steer weighing 940 lbs to Meyers at \$6.

Irish sold M Fleischman 11 good butchers' steers and heifers av 938 lbs at \$6

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 7,197, against 8,194 the pre vious week. The market opened up on Monday with a light supply of cattle, and a good demand and prices higher than during the week previous. Extra steers sold at \$8@8 25 and good to choice at \$6 75@7 50. Fair to good medium weight steers brought \$6 25@6 75 and light batchers \$5 50@6 25. The receipts were light on Tuesday and Wednesday and prices were stronger. The offerings of Michi gan cattle was very light, the only sales reported being 12 steers av 1,271 Ibs at \$7 80; 22 do, av 1,280 lbs at \$7 and \$5 added on the lot; 19 do, av 1,158

ixed butchers' stock av 828 lbs at \$5 40. The	
ollowing were the closing	
QUOTATIONS	
xtra Beeves-Graded steers weigh-	
ing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards \$7 50 @8 25	
hoice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-form-	
ed 8-year to 5-year-old steers, weigh-	
ing 1,850 to 1,450 lbs 7 00 @7 871/4	
ood Beeves - Well-fatted steers,	
weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, 6 75 @7 95	٠.
ledium Grades — Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs 6 50 2.7 00	١ ١
ight Butchers—Steers averaging	
850 to 1,150 lbs, of fair to good	
quality 5 00 @6 73	
utchers' Stock-Inferior to com-	
mon steers and heifers, for city	1
slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,100 lbs. 4 50 26 00	
lichigan stock cattle, common to	
choice 8 30 @4 25	
ichigan feeders, fair to choice . 4 to @5 00	1
anadian stock cattle, good to extra 4 75 @5 50	1
tock bulls, fair to choice	
SHEEPReceipts 13,800, against 24,800 the pre-	
ious week. The sheep trade for the three days	
week was very unsatisfactory. Although the	

vious week. The sneep trade for the three days of week was very unsatisfactory. Although the receipts were light they were in excess of the demand, and prices were considerably lower, especially on wooled sheep than they have been in several weeks. At the close fair to good 80 to 90 lbs wooled sheep were quoted at \$6.75@6.40; 90 to 100 lbs do. \$3.53@6.75; choice 110 to 130 bs do. \$7.675. Clipped sheep, fair to good \$5.50@6.00 Choice to extra \$6.69.50. Western lambs, common to good, \$5.75@6.50; choice to extra, \$6.75@.750. We note sales of 139 Michigan sheep av 94 lbs at \$6.75; 103 clipped av 128 lbs at \$6.40; 30 do, av 64 lbs at \$5; 177 do, av 72 lbs at \$5.25. Hooss—Receipts \$1,560, against 38,410 the previous week. There was 30 car loads of hogs on sale Monday and a good demand from both shippers and the local trade. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were moderate and the market closed very firm with good choice Yorkers selling at \$7.50@7.75 a few extra bringing \$7.65. Good medium weights \$7.90@6.15. No good heavey being on sale. Piga \$6.25@7.00. Coarse rough to fair ends \$5.50@6.50. Good ends \$6.75@7.50.

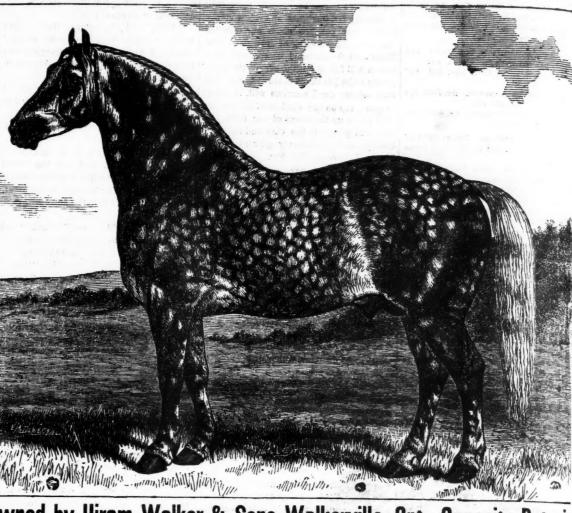
Chicago

CATTLE.—Receipts, 20,689, against 19,555 last week. Shipments 12,318. The market opened on Monday with a moderate supply of cattle and sharp demand, and sellers got their prices withou any haggling. Extra steers sold at \$7.75@8.00; choice, \$7.50@7.65; gcod, \$7@7.85 and mediums at \$6 25@6 75. Of butchers' stock there was not near igh to supply the demand, and prices were firm at \$3 75@5 75 for poor to choice, with scalawags at \$2 75@3 25. Stock cattle were scarce and sold at \$3 50@4 50. On Tuesday there was an advanc of 25 cents per hundred on butchers' stock, other grades unchanged. There was no change on Wednesday or Thursday, but on Friday there was an advance of 10 to 15 cents all round, the mark closing firm on Saturday at the following

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Imported Percheron Stallion Romulus,



Owned by Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., Opposite Detroit.

This famous stallion (approved by the French Government,) was imported by M. W. Dunham, Esq., in 1879. He will be kept for service this season from April 1 to December 1st at the owners' farm in Walkerville. TERMS—\$30 for the season, payable at the time of the first service PEDIGREE.—Fealed April 23, 1873; got by the Government approved stallion Romains, but the time of the first service Romains was a dapple gray mare named Julia, sired by Romains by Monarch, he is, therefore, inbred from those two famous horses, both winners of FIRST PRIZES at all the great concourses of France during their time, who thus transmitted to their son and grandson the qualities that won for him the First Prize and Gold Medal at the UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION of Paris in 1878. Also First Prize and Gold Medal at the Grand Concourse at Everneux, 1879; and walker, which is a most valuable characteristic of the Percheron horse; has fine action and is a wonderful trotter for so heavy a horse. For stock he was unsurpassed by any draft or all purpose horse in France. Stands 1844 hands high, weight about 1,800 pounds. No description could be given of this home ever known, will give an idea of his matchless qualities. The exultant shouts of "Vive le Percheroni" "Vi Also "HUGO," a black, and "MARQUIS," a gray, both imported Percherons, will stand for a few mares at \$:0 each for the

"H. G.,"

fine Hambletonian stallion, four years old, sired by Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian Dam, Kate the dam of Orlent (2:24), stands 15½ hands high, left ore foot white and two white stockings behind, weighs 1,025 lbs, will stand for \$30 the season, cash at time of first service.

The above four stallions will stand at the farm of Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville, Ont., opposite Detroit. Good pasturage for marcs (owner's

CHARLES SWANN, Farmer, Walkerville, Ont.

THE GREAT

FOREPAUGH SHOW

LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE. THE GREAT FOREPAUGH SKOW

BOLIVAR LARGEST & HEAVIEST ELEPHANT IN THE WORLD.



FOUR MENAGERIES COMBINED.
THREE GREAT CIRCUS I ROUPES,
MAMMOTH MUSEUM OCEANIO AQUARIUM,
HIPPODROMATIU SPORTS

GORGEOUS ORIENTAL SPECTACULAR DISPLAYS EQUALLING ANY 18 COLOSSAL SHOWS COMEINED. Considuring the most gigantic combination of tended exhibitions in the universe. Daily expenses greater, canvas larger, parade grander, costs more shows more, and is the most perfect, chaste and respectable travelling tented exhibition ever organization.

WILL EXHIBIT AT Pontiac, Wednesday, May 24th.

Holly, Thursday, May 25th. Flint, Friday, May 26th. Lapeer, Saturday, May 27th. East Saginaw, Monday, May 29. Bay City, Tuesday, May 30th. Owosso, Wednesday, May 31st. Lansing, Thursday, June 1st. Greenville, Friday, June 2d. Ionia, Saturday, June 3d. Grand Rapids, Monday, June 5th. Muskegon, Tuesday, June 6th. Holland, Wednesday, June 7th. Allegan, Thursday, June 8th. Three Rivers, Friday, June 9th. Kalamazoo, Saturday, June 1cth

THOS. McGRAW WOOL

Commission Merchant Mechanics Block, Detroit.

Wanted—Early shorn, unwashed wool. Va'uable formation furnished wool-growers on application my2-8m

THROUGH MICHIGAN! IMPORTANT SHORTHORN SALES KENTUCKY JUNE SERIES. 500 Head of Cows, Heifers & Bulls, June 24,26,27,28,29,30 & July (

SATURDAY JUNE 24th, A. J. Alexander, ped Young Marys, Josephines, Phyllises and J. M. Vanmeter and Alexander and Comba J. M. Vanmeter and Alexander and Combs, at Woodburn Farm, Spring Station, Ky., will sell 91 head of imported Renick Roses of Sharon, Red Roses, Young Marys Phyllises, Frantics, Filigrees, Gwynnes, Gems, Loudon Duchesses, leabellas, Jubilees, Welcomes, Victorias, Mazurkas, Minnas, Filberts, Fletchers, Miss Wileys, Vellums, &c., and two imported Oxford Bulls and three Dukes of Airdres.

Cypreses, Young Mary's, Phyllises, Minnas, Miss Wileys, imp. Rose of Sidon, imp. Lady Spencer, Mazurkas, Desdemonas, Victorias,

c. Also, 6724 Marquis of Barrington, and

ped Young Marys, Josephines, Phyllises and a select lot of high bred Young Bates bulls. THURSDAY, JUNE 20th. The Hamiltons will sell a choice selection from the Flat Creek herd, Kirklevingtons, Places, Harts, Loos, Duke-opped Marys. Phyllises, Josephines, Loudon Duchesses, &c.; all of suitable age will have been served by 5661 imp. Grand Dukeof Geneva (27756), and the pure Bates bulls, Barrington Dukes 1st, 21 and 3d.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30th, T. Corwin Anderson, Mr. Sterling, Ky., will sell from his Side

Airdries.

MONDAY JUNE 26th, W. W. Hamilton and W. C. Goodloe, Lexington, Ky., will sell 50 head; Mr. Hamilton's will represent Flat Creek Marys, Phyllises, Josephinesaud Miss Wileys. Mr. Goodloe's are all pure Booth strains.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27th, R. H. Prewitt, Pine Grove, Ky., and E. S. Cunningham, Thomson's Station, Ky., will sell near Pine Grove, about 75 head of Remick Roses of Sharon, Cypresses, Young Mary's, Phyllises, Minnas, Cypresses, Young Mary's, Phyllises, Minnas,

Sterling, Ky., will sell from his Springfield Herd, 75 head—Hilpas, Craggs, Cypresses, Duchess of Hiokston, Flat Creek Mars, Phyllises, Renick Harriets, Josephines, Cow-slips, Donna Marias, and 12 red bulls, includsts 4th Duke of Barrington.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26th, Vanmeter & lamilton will sell at Stock Place, near lamilton will sell at St Sharon, Red Roses of the Mary Best Branch application to each at their respective post-of the Young Mary tribe, Highly Bates-top-offices.

of Roehm & Wright, Jewelers, 138 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich

HILLEDALE, Nov. 29, 1876.
Mesers. Farrand, Williams & Co.,

DAVIS' CARBOLIC OIL LINIMENT.

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

CERTIFICATES: I hereby certify that I have used Davis' Carbolic
Oil Liniment for Rheumatism, and found immediate relief; three applications completely removing
the pain,

RENRY M. WRIGHT

DETROIT. August 28, 1876.
A merchant near Holland, Mich., writes as follows to a friend in Detroit, who is smitced withous neer, and has been unable to find a cure: "Better try Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment; it cures everything out this way, and might do you good.
M. R. MORRISON. DETROIT, May 11, 1874.

Messrs. Farrand, Williams & Co..

Gents—In 1856 I broke a knee-pan in the Providence, R. I. Gymnasium, and ever since have been very much troubled with severe pains in the knee-joint. A few weeks ago I had a very severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism in the same knee, when I applied your Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment, the third application of which cured me entirely. You have my permission to use my statements as

You have my permission to use my statements as you see fit. I am very thankful for the relief experienced.

Your truly.

ROBT. J. F. ROEHM, Jeweler. DETROIT, March 30, 1876. Mesers. Furrand, Williams & Co.,
Gents-I have used your "Carbolic Oil Liniment" for the last eighteen menths, and have found it a very valuable preparation. My daughter, after having suffered with rheumatism for eleven weeks, several applications of your valuable Liniment has entirely cured her. I also used it for corns, and have been cured. I am yours, very truly,
WM. H. MORGANS,
Sexton St, Paul's Church.

Mesers. Farrand, Williams & Cb., Genulemen—I have used your "Carbolle Oil Liniment" for the last two years, and have found it a very valuable Liniment for horses. It has speedily cured sprains, bruises, cracked heels, kicks scratches, sore backs, etc., and for general horse use I would recommend it to all.

H. N. BARTLETT,

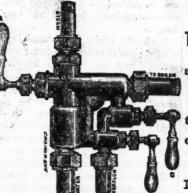
Foreman at E. Williams Livery.

Mesers. Farrand. Williams & Co.

Gentlemen—I deem it my duty, as well as pleasure, to testify to the merits of your Carbolic Oil Liniment. I had been troubled for a long time with rheumatism in one of my knees, which si times confined me to my house. One day, shouts year since, when in your place of business, you tecommended me to try a bottle of your Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment. This I did, without any faith that it would cure, but to my astonishment, after few applications I found my rheumatism had disappeard. My eyes being then opened to its remarkable power, I commenced to recommend it to my neighbors, and never in a single instance did I know it to fail, when used according to directions, and faithfully. Two weeks ance, the hired girl at Mr. Roberts, where we were boarding in Detroit, took a severe cold, which settled in her leg in the form of Rheumatism, so that she could hardly walk. I gave her a bottle of your Liniment to us, and three applications completely drove it from her system, and as she said, was completely cured. I laleo tried it in burns, and was not surprised to see its truly magical effects, as it relieved the pain at once and healed the core, with but few applications. I have sho used it with remarkable success for chapped hands and lips, and have never known it to fail. It is with pleasure that write the above, and give you freedom to publish it to the world, as I know that if this Liniment is used faithfully, it will positively cure and never fail. Other certificates can be furnished if necessary,

Davis' Carbolic Oil Liniment wherever introduced, is a favorite Domestic Remedy, giving speedy and permanent relief, and it should always be kept on hand by every well regulated family. Put up in bottles retailing at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 00. Prepared only by the Proprietors.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO., Detroit, Mich.



HE PATENT DUPLEX The Best Boiler Feeder Known

Always Reliable. Requires no djustment. Will take water under Pressure Will lift Water 25 feet. Will start when Injector is hot-Less Hable to get out of order

than a pump. Easier managed than any Inject or known. Manufactured and For Sale by

JAMES JENKS, Dealer in all kinds of Machinery, 16 & 18 ATWATER St., DETROT.

\$30 Per Week can be made in any locality free. G. W. INGRAHAM & CO. Sents of the contract of t AGENTS Can now grasp a fortune, Only fit worth \$10 free, Address RIDEOUT & CO. 10 Bareley \$2, New York Something entirely new for sgents. W. INGRAHAM & CO., Bost

tute for this outlook for future is ver wants must o be fitted f or soon will something c soon, which meadow har short ration result. This grass country and der crop in be or three feet,

inches long f

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the seed. It chiefly in the compared wi broad and lo fond of the h to it as a hay which surro which are sai and produce i is less serious and before th From an an Germany in 1 excellent sho food products as hay. Red elements four and cents for

from the table at 0.66 while clover hay 0.0 meadow hay 0.35. From 8 same plan, me necticut Expe that cured for the grain at 1. mine the feed tive grasses, n Department grass is equal following we June grass, (p

compressa,) an In the absen ses are a guid expected to fo o follow the t periment made the comparison to, so nearly c the well knows that they very value. The ar ment are very not familiar w meaning, the

Hungarian gr Michigan that for our inform ainly indicate ing one to supp oming winter from June 1st cut the last of A er. It must ! to retain the greatest perfect

the millet fami for a forage pla acre can be pr Hungarian; ic l but makes exce Cattle, sheep ar f cut early, bu he alluminoids te value is gres ent of Agricu of July the pres

A correspond